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Classics

CAESAR

HELVETIAN WAR

WELCH and DUFFIELD

AMERICAN EDITION

ASHMORE A.M

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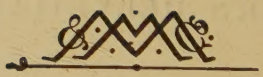
CAESAR'S HELVETIAN WAR



Elementary Classics

CAESAR'S HELVETIAN WAR

ADAPTED FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS

BY

W. WELCH, M.A.

AND

C. G. DUFFIELD, M.A.

ASSISTANT MASTERS AT CRANLEIGH SCHOOL

WITH NOTES, EXERCISES, AND VOCABULARIES

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NEW EDITION

REVISED AND ENLARGED, FOR USE IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS, BY

SIDNEY G. ASHMORE, A.M., L.H.D.

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, N.Y.

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PREFACE.

In re-editing Welch and Duffield's Caesar (Helvetian War), El. Cl., I have made the following changes and additions: I have altered the orthography so as to bring it into more complete conformity with Brambach's *Hülfsbüchlein für lateinische Rechtschreibung* (*dritte Auflage*, Leipzig, 1884), and Dr. Charlton T. Lewis' Elementary Latin Dictionary (Harper and Brothers, 1891). I have rewritten and enlarged the body of notes in the light of such valuable aids as the editions of Kraner and Dittenberger, Bond and Walpole, Allen and Greenough, Harper and Tolman, and Moberley; and have added references to the Latin grammars of Allen and Greenough, of Harkness, and of Gildersleeve, designated by the initials, A., H., and G. In making these references I have kept constantly in view the uses and difficulties of the subjunctive, which, if not taken in hand at an early day, invariably prove a stumbling-

block to the student throughout his school and college course. I have used on all occasions the nomenclature of Allen and Greenough. It has seemed to me best also to make a number of changes in the vocabularies, and to indicate the vowels there which are long by nature, leaving the short vowels and those of doubtful quantity unmarked. I have endeavoured to correct any accidental errors or misprints in the English edition.

SIDNEY G. ASHMORE.

UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, N.Y.
May, 1892.

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INTRODUCTION.

About B.C. 100 began a series of movements among the German tribes east of the Rhine threatening danger alike to the Gallic tribes in the west and even to the great empire of the Romans in the south. Two of these German tribes in B.C. 102 had poured innumerable hordes across the Rhine in search of new homes. Marius had rolled back the tide of invasion from Italian soil by his victory over the Teutons at Aquae, and over the Cimbri at Vercellae, where he saved Rome from a ferocious horde which had defeated seven armies. The danger arising from these southern invasions had never really ceased. The mutual jealousy of the Gallic tribes weakened the barrier on the west: moreover, one of these tribes, the Sequani, had actually invited Ariovistus, king of some of the Suevic tribes, from the east side of the Rhine, to take up his

quarters amongst them. This step they had bitter cause to regret, for when he demanded a third of their lands, and they resisted, he made a terrible slaughter of them at Magetobriga. With the foresight of a great statesman, Caesar saw that nothing but the reduction of the Gallic tribes to Roman dominion would be a barrier to these incursions on the west, and so he had himself appointed governor of Cisalpine Gaul, Illyricum, and the Province. He received by a vote of the tribes the government, first, for five years (59–54 B.C.), and afterwards for five years more.

A rumour at this time reached Rome that the Helvetii, a tribe akin to the Gauls, were contemplating an emigration westward into the country of the Santoni, who dwelt on the western shore of Gaul. On them, too, the tide of migration from the north had pressed heavily; they had, however, bravely held their own. But they were growing weary of the constant struggle, and determined at last to seek more easy quarters: moreover, their population was increasing and their narrow valleys were growing too strait for them. It was difficult to widen their borders: the Jura Mountains on the

west, the Rhine on the north, snow-clad mountains on the east and south formed natural boundaries which hemmed them in. There was no escape but by universal emigration. Orgetorix, who had originated the idea, was chosen to superintend the preparations, which were conducted upon a gigantic scale. At last in B.C. 58 they were ready to move. Two outlets alone were practicable. One of these, over the Jura Mountains, through the Sequani, was so arduous that they were compelled to abandon it; and they determined to try the other, by the Lake of Geneva and over the Rhine, through the territory of the Allobroges. The vast procession numbered 368,000 persons, of whom 92,000 men were capable of bearing arms. In April, Caesar hurried from Rome to interrupt them and cut down the bridge at Geneva. A formal request was sent him by the Helvetii for permission to pass through the Province, and the ambassadors were requested to return on the 13th April. By this time Caesar had been enabled to fortify the south bank of the Rhone, and he refused to give way. The Helvetii attempted to force their way across, but were baffled, and they had to seek an entrance into Gaul through the

Sequani. Terrified at their approach, the Aedui appealed to Caesar for help; he meanwhile had been raising fresh levies of troops in North Italy, and with these he hurried over the Mont Genèvre, and caught up the Helvetii as they were in the act of crossing the Arar. The part which had not yet crossed the river he cut to pieces; in so doing he was wiping off an old score, for they turned out to be the canton Tigurinus, which had fifty years before severely defeated the Romans under L. Cassius Longinus. A truce was called, and terms discussed; but the demands of the Helvetii were so arrogant that Caesar refused to entertain further proposals. They continued their march, and Caesar hung upon their rear for fifteen days. An opportunity presented itself at last of attacking them in front and in rear, but it was lost through the incapacity of one of his officers, Considius. Caesar then made a feint of flight. The Helvetii pursued him to a spot 18 miles west of Bibracte, where he took them at a disadvantage and utterly routed them. The survivors were sent back home, and Caesar turned his arms against the German, Ariovistus.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSLATING.[1]

1. Pick out the finite verb (the **predicate**) and find out its voice, mood, tense, number, and person.

2. Find the **subject** or subjects with which it agrees. Translate.

3. If the verb is incomplete, find the **object** or **completion**. Translate.

4. See if the **subject** is **enlarged** by any of the methods mentioned below; if it is, translate, taking the **enlargements** with the subject.

5. See if the **object** is **enlarged**; if it is, translate, taking the **enlargements** with the object.

6. Take the **extensions of the predicate.** Translate.

7. Translate finally, putting in the introductory conjunctions or other words not yet taken.

The **subject** may be

1. A noun.
2. A pronoun (perhaps understood in the verb).
3. An adjective.
4. An infinitive mood.
5. A phrase.

The **subject** may be **enlarged** by

1. An adjective or participle.
2. A noun in apposition.
3. A noun in the genitive case.
4. A relative clause.
5. A participial phrase.

[1] To those who are inclined to follow implicitly these directions of the English editors, a perusal of Prof. W. G. Hale's "Art of Reading Latin" is recommended.

The **object** or **completion** may consist of a phrase, or of any of the parts of speech which can form a **subject**.

The **object** may be enlarged in the same way as the **subject**.

The **predicate** may be extended by

1. Adverb.
2. Ablative case.
3. Preposition and its case.
4. Adverbial sentence.

Rules of Agreement.

1. The verb agrees with its subject in number and person (and gender in the compound tenses).

2. The adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case.

3. The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number; for case it looks to its own verb.

Parsing.

1. *Verb.* Person, number, tense, mood, and voice, from ——— (give the parts). Agrees with ———, its subject.

2. *Noun.* Case, number, and gender, from ———, of the ——— declension. Give the reason for the case.

3. *Adjective.* Case, number, and gender, from ———, and is declined like ———. It agrees with its substantive ———. Give the comparative and superlative.

4. *Relative.* Case, number, and gender, from ———. It agrees with its antecedent ———. Give the reason for the case.

GAUL IN THE TIME OF JULIUS CAESAR

Route of the Helvetii.....

London. Macmillan & Co.

Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t London.

CAESAR'S HELVETIAN WAR.

Introduction.

1. Gallia omnis in tres partes divisa est:

Unam partem Belgae, alteram Aquitani, tertiam Galli incolunt:

Gaul divided into three parts: Belgium, Gaul proper, and Aquitania.

Hi omnes linguâ, institutis, legibus inter se differunt:

Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit.

2. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae:

nam a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt:

nec saepe mercatores ad eos commeant:

neque important eas res, quae animos hominum effeminant.

Proximi sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt:

cum iis continenter bellum gerunt.

3. His de causis Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt:

fere cottidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt.

Una pars Gallorum a flumine Rhodano initium capit:

continetur Garumnâ flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum.

attingit etiam flumen Rhenum: vergit ad septentriones.

4. Belgae ab extremis partibus Galliae oriuntur: ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni pertinent: spectant in septentrionem et orientem solem.

Aquitania a Garumnâ flumine ad Pyrenaeos montes pertinet:

spectat inter occasum solis et septentrionem.

The Helvetian War.

5. Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus et ditissimus fuit Orgetorix:

Ambition of Orgetorix, a native prince.

Is, cupiditate regni inductus, coniurationem nobilitatis fecerat.

Civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent:

totius enim Galliae imperium occupare cupivit.

Id facillime eis persuasit.

6. Helvetii enim undique loci naturâ continentur:

unâ ex parte flumen Rhenus altissimus et latissimus est:

alterâ ex parte est Mons Iura altissimus:

tertiâ ex parte lacus Lemannus et flumen Rhodanus nostram provinciam ab Helvetiis dividit.

7. His de causis Helvetii non late vagari potuerunt:

nec facile finitimis bellum inferre potuerunt:

itaque homines, naturâ bellicosi, magno dolore adficiebantur.

Pro multitudine hominum et pro gloriâ belli fines Helvetiorum angusti esse videbantur.

Hi autem fines in longitudinem milia passuum ducenta et quadraginta, in latitudinem centum et octoginta patebant.

8. His rebus et auctoritate Orgetorigis adducti sunt:

et ea, quae ad proficiscendum pertinent, comparare constituerunt: The Helvetii prepare to emigrate.

iumentorum et carrorum maximum numerum coemunt:

maximas sementes faciunt:

itaque ad iter copia frumenti suppetebat.

Cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmant:

ad has res duo anni illis satis esse videbantur.

9. Tertio anno proficisci statuerunt.

Orgetorix sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit. Plot of Orgetorix discovered.

In Sequanis erat Casticus, Catamantaloedis filius:

pater eius regnum in Sequanis multos annos obtinuerat:

a senatu populi Romani amicus appellatus erat:

ei persuadet, ut regnum in civitate suâ occupet.

Dumnorigi etiam Aeduo, fratri Divitiaci, qui eo tempore principatum obtinebat, idem persuadet:

eique filiam suam in matrimonium dat.

10. Inter se fidem et ius iurandum dant:

per tres potentissimos et firmissimos populos totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant.

Ea res Helvetiis per indicium enuntiata est.

Moribus suis Orgetorigem ex vinclis causam dicere coegerunt:

ei, si damnaretur, mortem minabantur.

Dies dicendae causae constituta est:

Orgetorix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam undique coegit;

et omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit:

et per eos se eripuit.

Death of Orgetorix.

11. Civitas, ob eam rem incitata, ius suum armis exsequi conabatur:

et magistratus multos homines ex agris cogebant:

sed Orgetorix mortuus est,

et Helvetii arbitrantur eum ipsum sibi mortem conscivisse.

Post mortem eius Helvetii e finibus suis exire parant.

Primum oppida sua omnia, vicosque, et reliqua privata aedificia incendunt:

frumentum omne, praeterquam quod secum portaturi erant, comburunt:

itaque spes domum reditionis sublata est:

et omnes ad pericula subeunda paratiores erant.

12. Raurici autem et Tulingi et Latovici, finitimi eorum, eodem consilio usi sunt:

Other tribes join the Helvetii.

oppida sua vicosque exurunt, et unà cum iis proficiscuntur:

et Boios ad se socios adsciscunt.

Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire poterant:

unum per Sequanos, angustum et difficile, inter montem Iuram et flumen Rhodanum;

mons autem altissimus impendebat, et facile perpauci prohibere poterant:

alterum per provinciam nostram erat multo facilius atque expeditius:

nam inter fines Helvetiorum et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit:

isque nonnullis locis vado transitur.

Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est Genava:

ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet.

13. Allobrogibus, ut existimant, vel persuadere vel vi cogere possunt, ut per suos fines eos ire patiantur.

omnes res ad profectionem comparant: diem conventus dicunt.

Caesari nuntiatum est eos per provinciam nostram iter facere conari:

Caesar advances to oppose them.

maturat ab urbe proficisci et in Galliam ulteriorem contendit et ad Genavam pervenit:

maximum numerum militum toti provinciae imperat:

erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una:

pontem, qui erat ad Genavam, rescindi iubet.

14. De eius adventu Helvetii certiores fiunt:

Ambassadors are sent to him.

et legatos ad eum nobilissimos civitatis mittunt:

eius legationis Nammeius et Verucloetius principem locum obtinebant:

dicebant se velle voluntate eius sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere:

Caesar memoriâ tenet L. Cassium consulem occisum esse, eius exercitumque ab Helvetiis pulsum, et sub iugum missum esse:

itaque concedendum esse non putabat:

si facultas per provinciam itineris faciendi daretur, non existimabat homines inimico animo temperaturos esse ab iniuriâ et maleficio.

Legatis respondit, se diem ad deliberandum sumpturum esse:

milites enim, quos imperaverat, nondum convenerant:

legatos ad Idus Apriles reverti iubet.

15. Interea a lacu Lemanno, qui in flumen Rho-

danum influit, ad montem Iuram, qui fines Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit, murum et fossam perducit.

Caesar refuses to allow the Helvetii to pass through the province.

Deinde praesidia disponit, et castella communit:

ita, si transire conarentur, facilius eos prohibere poterat.

Tandem ea dies, quam cum legatis constituerat, venit, et legati ad eum revertunt:

negat se posse iter ulli per provinciam dare:

si vim facere conarentur, se prohibiturum ostendit.

Helvetii eâ spe deiecti sunt:

alii naves iungunt ratesque complures faciunt:

alii, nonnumquam interdiu, saepius noctu, vadis Rhodani perrumpere conati sunt:

hîc enim minima altitudo fluminis erat:

sed operis munitione et militum concursu et telis repulsi sunt:

itaque hoc conatu destiterunt.

16. Relinquebatur una per Sequanos via:

The Sequani allow them to pass.

sed primò Sequani iter dare nolebant:

neque illis suâ sponte persuadere poterant:

deinde autem legatos ad Dumnorigem Aeduum mittunt, ut ille deprecator sit.

Dumnorix gratiâ et largitione apud Sequanos plurimum poterat:

et Helvetiis erat amicus:
nam ex eâ civitate filiam Orgetorigis in matrimonium duxerat:
et adductus cupiditate regni novis rebus studebat:
civitatibus quam plurimis amicus esse volebat.
Eo deprecatore, Sequani Helvetios per suos fines ire patiuntur:
dantque inter se obsides:
Sequani, ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant:
Helvetii, ut sine maleficio et iniuriâ transeant.

17. Caesari renuntiatum est Helvetios velle per agrum Sequanorum et Aeduorum iter in Santonum fines facere:
ii non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt: ea civitas est in provinciâ.
Intellegebat, si homines bellicosi, populi Romani inimici, loca patentia, maximeque frumentaria, haberent, id provinciae periculosum fore.
Ob eas causas ei munitioni, quam fecerat, T. Labienum legatum praefecit:
ipse in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit:
duasque ibi legiones conscribit:
tres autem legiones circum Aquileiam hiemabant:
eas ex hibernis educit:
cum his quinque legionibus in ulteriorem Galliam per Alpes ire contendit.

18. Ibi Ceutrones et Graioceli et Caturiges loca superiora occupaverant,
ii itinere Caesarem prohiberę conantur:
hos compluribus proeliis reppulit.
Ab Ocelo in fines Vocontiorum die septimo pervenit:
inde in Allobrogum fines, ab Allobrogibus in Segusiavos exercitum ducit.
Hi sunt extra provinciam trans Rhodanum primi.
Helvetii iam per angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias traduxerant: in Aeduorum fines pervenerant:
eorumque agros populabantur.
Aedui autem se suaque defendere non poterant:
itaque legatos ad Caesarem mittunt.

The Aedui ask Caesar for help.

19. Dicebant se omni tempore bene de populo Romano meritos esse:
neque suos agros paene in conspectu Romani exercitûs vastari debere:
nec liberos in servitutem adduci, neque oppida expugnari debere.
Eodem tempore quaedam gens Aeduorum, nomine Ambarri, Caesarem certiorem faciunt suos agros ab Helvetiis vastatos esse:
nec se ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere posse.
Item Allobroges, qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, fugâ se ad Caesarem recipiunt.

Demonstrant se habere nihil reliqui praeter agri solum.

Itaque Caesar non exspectandum sibi statuit, dum Helvetii in Santonos pervenirent: nam omnes fortunae sociorum consumebantur.

Caesar overtakes the Helvetii at the Arar and defeats them.

20. Flumen est Arar, quod per fines Aeduorum et Sequanorum in Rhodanum influit: ob incredibilem lenitatem, in utram partem fluat non oculis iudicari potest. Id Helvetii ratibus ac lintribus iunctis transibant.

Caesar per exploratores certior factus est tres iam partes copiarum id flumen transisse: quartam fere partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse: itaque de tertiâ vigiliâ cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus est:

ad eam partem pervenit, quae nondum flumen transierat.

Eos impeditos et inopinantes aggressus, magnam partem eorum concidit: reliqui sese fugae mandârunt, atque in proximas silvas abdiderunt.

21. Is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus:

nam omnis Helvetia in quattuor pagos divisa est.

Hic pagus unus memoriâ patrum nostrorum domo exierat:

L. Cassium consulem interfecerat, et eius exercitum sub iugum miserat.

Hic pagus insignem calamitatem populo Romano

intulerat: itaque nunc, sive casu sive consilio deorum immortalium, is princeps poenas persolvit.

Qua in re Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas iniurias ultus est:

nam in eodem proelio eius soceri L. Pisonis avus, L. Piso interfectus erat.

Post hoc proelium pontem in Arare facit et exercitum traducit:

hoc modo reliquas copias Helvetiorum facilius consequi poterat.

22. Helvetii repentino eius adventu commoti sunt:

Caesar enim id uno die fecerat, quod ii viginti diebus aegerrime confecerant, ut flumen transirent.

Legatos ad eum mittunt; cuius legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Cassiano dux Helvetiorum fuerat.

Is ita cum Caesare egit:

Si populus Romanus nobiscum pacem facere volet, nos in eam partem ibimus, ubi nos constitueris:

sin bello persequi perseveres, ne oblitus sis pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum. Unum pagum vicisti, ne ob eam rem Helvetios despexeris. Magis enim virtute quam dolo aut insidiis niti solemus.

23. His Caesar respondit, 'Non possum recentium iniuriarum memoriam deponere. Me invito,

iter per provinciam per vim temptavistis. Aeduos et Ambarros et Allobrogas vexavistis. Cum ea ita sint, tamen si obsides dare vultis, si Aeduis et Allobrogibus satisfacere parati estis, vobiscum pacem faciam.'

Tum Divico 'Ita' inquit 'a maioribus instituti sumus ut obsides accipere non dare consueverimus: eius rei populus Romanus testis est.'

Hoc responso dato, discessit. Postero die castra ex eo loco movent. Idem facit Caesar· equitatum omnem praemittit: vident quas in partes hostes iter faciant. Sed cupidius novissimum hostium agmen insecuti sunt: alieno loco cum equitatu Helvetiorum proelium committunt: et pauci de nostris cadunt.

24. Hoc proelio Helvetiorum animi sublati sunt:

audacius subsistere, et nostros novissimo agmine proelio lacessere coeperunt.

Caesar autem suos a proelio continebat:

et vix hostem rapinis et pabulationibus et populationibus prohibere poterat.

Ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt:

et inter novissimum agmen hostium et nostrum primum non amplius quinis aut senis milibus passuum intererat.

25. Interim cottidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum, quod essent publice polliciti, flagitabat:

nam propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant:

Dumnorix prevents the Aedui from sending corn to Caesar.

nec pabuli satis magna copia suppetebat:

eo autem frumento, quod flumine Arare navibus subvexerat, uti non poterat:

iter enim ab Arare Helvetii averterant, a quibus discedere nolebat.

Diem ex die ducunt Aedui:

dicunt frumentum conferri, comportari, adesse.

26. Caesar se diutius duci intellegit:

Conference between Caesar and Divitiacus and Liscus.

dies enim iam instabat, quo die frumentum militibus metiri oportebat:

itaque Aeduorum principes convocat:

ex his Divitiacum et Liscum, qui summo magistratui praeerat, graviter accusat, quòd tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, ab iis non sublevetur; multo etiam gravius queritur, quòd sit destitutus, cum magnâ ex parte eorum precibus adductus bellum susceperit.

27. Tum demum Liscus oratione Caesaris adductus, 'Sunt' inquit, 'nonnulli, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimum valet:

ii privatim plus possunt quam ipsi magistratus.

Hi seditiosâ atque improbâ oratione multitudinem deterrent, ne frumentum vobis conferant.

Dicunt satius esse, si iam principatum Galliae

obtinere non possimus, Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre:

neque se dubitare quin, si Helvetios superaveritis, unà cum reliquâ Galliâ nobis libertatem sitis erepturi.

Hi vestra consilia, et ea, quae in castris geruntur, hostibus enuntiant: neque eos coercere possumus.

Intellego quanto cum periculo haec tibi enuntiem, et ob eam causam, quam diu potui, tacui.'

28. Hac oratione Lisci Dumnorix, Divitiaci frater, designabatur: Caesar autem, pluribus praesentibus, eas res iactari nolebat: celeriter concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet.

Quaerit ex solo ea, quae in conventu dixerat.

Dicit liberius atque audacius.

Eadem secretò ab aliis quaerit: repperit esse vera.

ex eo audit Dumnorigem esse summâ audaciâ hominem:

illum propter liberalitatem magnâ apud plebem gratiâ esse:

novarum rerum cupidum esse.

Complures annos portoria reliquaque omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redemerat.

nam, illo licente, nemo contra liceri ausus est.

29. His rebus suam rem familiarem auxerat:

et facultates ad largiendum magnas comparaverat:

magnum numerum equitatûs suo sumptu semper alit, et circum se habet:

non solum domi, sed etiam apud finitimas civitates largiter poterat:

huius potentiae causâ matrem in Biturigibus homini illic nobilissimo ac potentissimo conlocaverat:

et ipse ex Helvetiis uxorem duxerat:

sororem et propinquas suas aliarum civitatum principibus in matrimonium dederat.

Favet Helvetiis propter eam adfinitatem:

odit etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos:

eorum enim adventu potentia eius deminuta erat, et Divitiacus frater in antiquum locum gratiae atque honoris restitutus erat.

30. Sperat se, si quid accidat Romanis, regnum per Helvetios obtinere posse: imperio populi Romani non modo de regno, sed etiam de eâ, quam habet, gratiâ, desperat.

Reperiebat etiam in quaerendo Caesar, cum paucis ante diebus equites adversum proelium gessissent, Dumnorigem atque eius equites initium illius fugae fecisse: nam equitatui, quem auxilio Caesari Aedui miserant, Dumnorix praeerat: eorum fugâ reliquum esse equitatum perterritum.

Caesar resolves to punish Dumnorix.

Quibus rebus cognitis, certissimae res ad has suspiciones accedebant. Dumnorix enim per fines

Sequanorum Helvetios traduxerat: obsides inter eos dandos curaverat: ea omnia nec Caesar iusserat, neque Aedui ipsi cognoverant: a magistratu Aeduorum accusatus erat. Quas ob res Caesar satis causae esse arbitrabatur, quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere iuberet.

31. His omnibus rebus unum repugnabat:

Caesar Divitiaci fratris summum in populum Romanum studium, summam in se voluntatem, egregiam fidem, iustitiam, temperantiam, cognoverat: et verebatur, ne eius supplicio Divitiaci animum offenderet.

Itaque primò Divitiacum ad se vocat: cottidianos interpretes removet: per C. Valerium Procillum, principem Galliae provinciae, familiarem suum, cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, cum eo conloquitur.

But first lays the matter before Divitiacus, his brother.

Simul docet, quae in concilio Gallorum de Dumnorige dicta sint; ostendit quae separatim quisque de eo apud se dixerit. Petit atque hortatur, ut sine eius offensione animi vel ipse de eo, causâ cognitâ, statuat, vel civitatem statuere iubeat.

32. Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis Caesarem obsecrat, ne quid gravius in fratrem statuat. Dicit se scire illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere; se enim gratiâ plurimum domi atque in reliquâ Galliâ, Dumnorigem mini-

mum propter adulescentiam potuisse: illum per se crevisse: iis opibus illum non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam usum esse. Sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri. Quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, cum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, omnes existimaturos id voluntate suâ factum esse: quam ob rem totius Galliae animos a se aversum iri.

33. Haec cum pluribus verbis flens a Caesare peteret, Caesar eius dextram prendit: consolatus rogat, ut finem orandi faciat: ostendit se tanti Divitiacum aestimare, ut et rei publicae iniuriam et suum dolorem eius voluntati ac precibus condonet. Dumnorigem ad se vocat, fratrem adhibet: ostendit, quae in eo reprehendat: proponit, quae ipse intellegat, quae civitas queratur: monet, ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspiciones vitet; praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit. Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut, quae agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire possit.

34. Eodem die ab exploratoribus certior factus est hostes sub monte consedisse milia passuum ab ipsius castris octo: misit, qui cognoscerent, qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus. Renuntiatum est facilem esse. De tertiâ vigiliâ Titum Labienum, legatum pro praetore, cum duabus

Caesar resolves to attack the enemy both in front and rear, but is baulked by a false alarm.

legionibus et iis ducibus qui iter cognoverant, summum iugum montis ascendere iubet: suum consilium ostendit. Ipse de quartâ vigiliâ eodem itinere, quo hostes ierant, ad eos contendit, equitatumque ante se mittit. P. Considius, qui rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, et in exercitu L. Sullae et postea in M. Crassi fuerat, cum exploratoribus praemittitur.

35. Primâ luce summus mons a Labieno tenebatur: Caesar ipse ab hostium castris non longius mille et quingentis passibus aberat, neque, ut postea ab captivis comperit, aut ipsius adventus aut Labieni cognitus est: Considius, equo admisso, ad eum accurrit; dicet montem, quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, ab hostibus teneri: se id a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse. Caesar suas copias in proximum collem subducit, aciem instruit. Caesar Labieno praeceperat, ne proelium committeret, nisi ipsius copiae prope hostium castra visae essent, ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret; monte occupato, nostros exspectabat, proelioque abstinebat.

36. Multo denique die per exploratores Caesar cognovit, et montem a suis teneri, et Helvetios castra movisse, et Considium timore perterritum, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi renuntiasse: eodem die solito intervallo hostes sequitur, et milia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit.

Postridie eius diei omnino biduum supererat, cum exercitui frumentum metiri oporteret, et quòd a Bibracte, oppido Aeduorum longe maximo et copiosissimo, non amplius milium passuum duodeviginti aberat, rei frumentariae prospiciendum esse existimavit: iter ab Helvetiis avertit ac Bibracte ire contendit. Ea res per fugitivos L. Aemilii, decurionis equitum Gallorum, hostibus nuntiatur.

Caesar marches to Bibracte, followed by the Helvetii.

37. Helvetii Romanos summo timore perterritos discedere a se existimabant, quòd pridie, superioribus locis occupatis, proelium non commiserant. Eos re frumentariâ intercludi posse confidebant. Commutato consilio iter convertunt: nostros a novissimo agmine insequi ac lacessere coeperunt.

Caesar id animum advertit, et copias suas in proximum collem subduxit, equitatumque, qui sustineret hostium impetum, misit. Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit legionum quattuor veteranorum: sed in summo iugo duas legiones, quas in Galliâ citeriore proxime conscripserat, et omnia auxilia conlocat: totum montem hominibus complet, et interea sarcinas in unum locum confert, et eum ab his, qui in superiore acie constiterant, muniri iubet.

Caesar defeats the Helvetii near Bibracte.

38. Helvetii, cum omnibus suis carris secuti, impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt: ipsi confertissimâ acie, reiecto nostro equitatu, phalangem

fecerunt et sub primam nostram aciem successerunt. Caesar, primum suum, deinde omnium ex conspectu equos removet; itaque aequato omnium periculo spem fugae tollit: cohortatus suos proelium commisit. Milites e loco superiore pilis missis facile hostium phalangem perfregerunt. Eâ disiectâ, gladiis destrictis in eos impetum fecerunt. Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quòd pluribus eorum scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et conligatis, cum ferrum se inflexisset, neque evellere, neque, sinistrâ impeditâ, satis commode pugnare poterant, multi ut diu iactato brachio praeoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare.

39. Tandem vulneribus defessi et pedem referre et, quòd mons suberat circiter mille passuum, eò se recipere coeperunt. Capto monte, nostri succedunt. Boii et Tulingi, qui hominum milibus circiter quindecim agmen hostium claudebant et novissimis praesidio erant, ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, circumvenire coeperunt.

Id conspicati Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt. Romani signa converterunt, et bipertito intulerunt: prima et secunda acies, ut victis ac submotis militibus resisteret, tertia, ut venientes sustineret. Ita ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est.

40. Impetus nostrorum diutius sustinere non poterant: alteri se, ut coeperant, in montem receperunt; alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. Nam hoc toto proelio, cum ab horâ septimâ ad vesperum pugnatum sit, aversum hostem videre nemo potuit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est; propterea quòd pro vallo carros obiecerant et e loco superiore in nostros venientes tela coniciebant, et nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subiciebant, nostrosque vulnerabant. Cum diu pugnatum esset, nostri impedimentis castrisque potiti sunt. Ibi Orgetorigis filia atque unus e filiis captus est.

41. Ex eo proelio circiter hominum centum et triginta milia superfuerunt, eâque totâ nocte continenter ierunt. Iter nullam partem noctis intermiserunt: die quarto in fines Lingonum pervenerunt: propter vulnera militum et propter sepulturam occisorum nostri triduum morati eos sequi non potuerunt. Caesar ad Lingonas litteras nuntiosquè misit, ne eos frumento neve aliâ re iuvarent: qui si iuvissent, dixit, se eodem loco, quo Helvetios, habiturum. Ipse, triduo intermisso, cum omnibus copiis eos sequi coepit.

The Helvetii surrender and are sent away home.

Helvetii omnium rerum inopiâ adducti legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt. Qui cum eum in itinere convenissent, se ad pedes proiecerunt, suppliciterque locuti flentes

pacem petierunt: et cum eos in eo loco, quo tum essent, suum adventum exspectare iussisset, paruerunt.

42. Eò postquam Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma, servos, qui ad eos perfugissent, poposcit. Dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, nocte intermissâ, circiter hominum milia sex eius pagi, qui Verbigenus appellatur, sive timore perterriti, ne supplicio adficerentur, sive spe salutis adducti, in tantâ multitudine dediticiorum suam fugam aut occultari aut omnino ignorari posse existimabant: itaque primâ nocte e castris Helvetiorum egressi ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum contenderunt. Quod ubi Caesar resciit, quorum per fines ierant, his, ut conquirerent et reducerent, si sibi purgati esse vellent, imperavit: reductos in hostium numero habuit: reliquos omnes obsidibus, armis, perfugis traditis, in deditionem accepit.

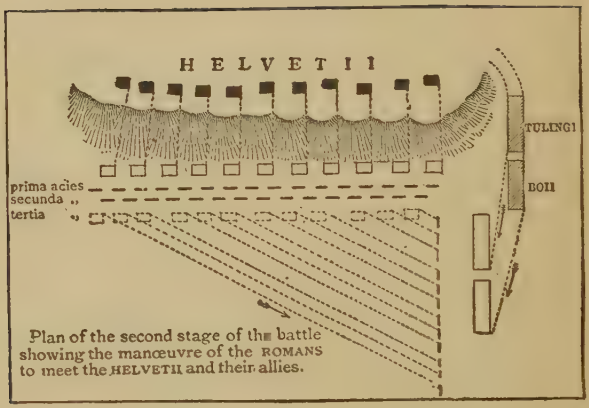
43. Helvetios, Tulingos, Latovicos in fines suos, unde erant profecti, reverti iussit: quòd, omnibus frugibus amissis, domi nihil erat, quo famem tolerarent, Allobrogibus imperavit, ut iis frumenti copiam facerent; ipsos oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, restituere iussit. Id maxime eâ ratione fecit, quòd noluit, eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare: ne propter bonitatem agrorum Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, et finitimi Galliae provinciae

Allobrogibusque essent. Aedui petierunt, ut Boios in finibus suis conlocarent, et Caesar concessit. His agros dederunt: et postea in eandem iuris libertatisque condicionem, quam ipsi habuerunt, receperunt.

Documents found stating the number of the Helvetii.

44. In castris Helvetiorum tabulae repertae sunt, litteris Graecis confectae, et ad Caesarem relatae; quibus in tabulis nominatim ratio confecta erat, quot domo exissent eorum, qui arma ferre possent, et item separatim pueri, senes mulieresque. Quarum omnium rerum summa erat capitum Helvetiorum ducenta et sexaginta tria milia, Tulingorum sex et triginta milia, Latovicorum quattuordecim, Rauricorum tria et viginti, Boiorum duo et triginta; ex his qui arma ferre possent, ad nonaginta duo milia. Summa omnium erat ad trecenta et sexaginta octo milia.

Eorum, qui domum redierunt, censu habito, ut Caesar imperaverat, reperti sunt centum et decem milia.



Plan of the second stage of the battle showing the manœuvre of the ROMANS to meet the HELVETII and their allies.

NOTES.

1. **Gallia**: except the Roman province, which had been subdued in B.C. 121, and *Gallia Cisalpina*.

omnis: not 'all Gaul,' but 'Gaul in its widest sense,' 'Gaul as a whole.'

divisa est, 'is divided': the adjective use of the participle. A. 291. b; H. 550. Note 2.

4. **linguâ**: abl. of *specification*. A. 253; H. 424; G. 398. "The language of the Aquitani was Basque; of the Gauls proper, Celtic; of the Belgians, probably Celtic mixed with German." Observe that the conjunction is either omitted entirely, as here, or is inserted so as to connect each noun with the following, as *lingua et institutis et legibus;* or one conjunction only is employed, viz. the enclitic *-que*, which is then appended to the last noun, as *lingua, institutis legibusque*.

inter se, 'one from another': used to express reciprocal action, and common with verbs of comparison or contrast. A. 196. f; H. 433. I; G. 212.

7. The **Matrona** (*Marne*) flows into the **Sequana** (*Seine*) a few miles above Paris.

dividit: sing., since the two rivers make one boundary only. A. 205. b; H. 463. II. 3; G. 281. 2.

9. **provinciae**. The district always spoken of by Caesar as *provincia* or *provincia nostra* lies to the south of the *Cevenna Mons* (now *Cevennes*), and extends from the Alps on the east to the river *Garumna* (now *Garonne*) on the west. It was called *Gallia Transalpina*, or *Gallia ulterior*, or simply *provincia*. It was also known later by the name of *Gallia Narbonensis*. The French *Provence* is a survival of the name *provincia*.

10. **longissime absunt,** 'are farthest removed from.'

14. **Germanis**: dat., with adj. denoting *nearness*. A. 234. a; H. 391. I; G. 356.

incolunt: intransitive here.

17. **his de causis.** A monosyllabic preposition is often placed between a noun and its adjective or limiting genitive. A. 345. a. 2; G. 680. R. 2.

reliquos, 'the rest of.' See on 473.

19. **proeliis**: abl. of *means*. A. 248. c; H. 420; G. 403.

22. **Oceano**: the Atlantic Ocean.

24. **septentriones**: (*septem triones*, "the seven plough-oxen"), the constellation of the 'Great Bear,' or 'Charles's Wain'; hence the 'North.' Also used in the singular.

28. **orientem solem**, 'the east.'

31. **occasum solis,** 'the west.' Hence **inter,** etc., 'the north-west.'

32. **Helvetios.** See Introduction.

ditissimus: contracted form of *divitissimus*, superlative of *dives*.

34. **regni,** 'regal power.'

35. **nobilitatis.** *Nobilitas* = the body of '*nobiles*.' The Gauls were divided into two classes, rich and poor.

36. **civitati**: dat., after **persuasit**. A. 227; H. 385. II; G. 345 R. 2.

ut ... exirent: subjunctive, in a substantive clause of purpose, object of **persuasit**. A. 331 and footnote; H. 498. II; G. 546 and footnote. For the Imperfect tense, see A. 286 and R. (b); H. 493. 1; G. 510 and 512.

37. **copiis,** 'belongings.'

39. **id ... persuasit**: lit. 'he persuaded this to them,' and so 'he persuaded them to this (course).'

40. **loci naturâ,** 'by the character of the country,' i.e. by the *Iura Mons* on the west, the Lake of Geneva and the Rhone on the south, and the Rhine on the north and east. **continentur,** 'are confined.'

42. **unâ ex parte,** 'on one side' (lit. 'from').

49. **finitimis**: dat. of the *indirect object*. A. 225; H. 384. II and 1. 1); G. 344.

52. **pro,** 'in view of,' 'considering'; hence **angusti** = 'too narrow.'

54. **milia passuum,** 'miles.' The Roman mile, 1000 paces, was about 1618 yards in length, or about $\frac{11}{12}$ of an English mile. **Milia**: acc. of *extent of space* (A. 257; H. 379; G. 335. 2); **passuum**: partitive gen. (A. 216. a. 2; H. 397. 2; G. 368).

70. **sibi suscepit,** 'took on himself.'

civitates, 'clans,' such as the Sequani, Aedui, etc.

72. **regnum,** 'unlimited power.'

74. **amicus**: a title granted by the Roman Senate to foreign and friendly princes.

77. **principatum,** 'the first place,' in influence.

80. **firmissimos,** 'most resolute.'

81. **Galliae potiri,** 'to obtain possession of Gaul.' *potiri* with gen., here only in C., i.e. Bk. 1. 3 fin. The gen. depends on the noun idea in *potiri* (*potior* = *dominus sum*). A. 249. a and 223. a; H. 410. V. 3; G. 405. R. 3.

posse, having no supine stem, can have no future infin., and accordingly stands in the pres. after verbs of 'promising,' 'hoping,' etc.

82. **per indicium,** 'by information,' i.e. 'by informers.'

83. **moribus suis,** 'according to their custom.'

ex vinclis, 'in chains,' lit. 'from': cf. *ex equo* = 'on horseback.'

85. **si damnaretur,** 'if he should be condemned:' subjunctive, in a subordinate clause (*future* condition [A. 307. a and b; H. 508, 509; G. 597, 598]) in *informal* indirect discourse (A. 341. c. examp. 1 and 4; H. 528. 1; G. 509. 3. See also A. 336. 2; H. 524; G. 653), attracted into the imperfect tense by the sequence of tenses (A. 336. B and 337 3. examp. 1; H. 527 and 493; G. 657). The distinction between the *more vivid* and *less vivid* future conditions is obscured in indirect discourse. A. 337. a; G. 659. 3. II. Cf. n. on 149.

86. **dicendae causae,** 'for making his defence' : gen. case.

87. **familiam** includes relations, slaves, vassals, and debtors reduced to a condition of slavery.

91. **per eos,** 'by their means.' A. 246. b; H. 415. I. 1. Note 1; G. 403.

92. **incitata,** 'enraged.'

ius suum, 'its rights.' Orgetorix procured his acquittal by intimidation, but the 'magistrates' roused the people to arms to maintain their authority.

96. **sibi mortem conscivisse,** 'committed suicide.'

100. **oppida,** 'strongholds.'

101. **reliqua privata aedificia** = *reliqua aedificia quae privata erant.*

102. **praeterquam quod**: lit., 'further than what.'

104. **domum reditionis.** The verbal substantive **reditionis** is followed by the acc. **domum**, just as its verb (*redire*) would be. A. 258. b; H. 380. II. 2. 1); G. 342. R. 2.

105. **ad pericula subeunda**: gerundive with *ad*, expressing purpose. A. 318. (4) and 300; H. 544. 2. Note 2 (cf. 542. III. Note 2); G. 433 and 428. See also A. 296. examp. 1.

106. **Raurici ... Tulingi ... Latovici**: tribes on the German side of the Rhine.

110. **ad se,** 'into their own number.'

111. **itinera duo, quibus itineribus.** The antecedent of the relative pronoun is repeated in the relative clause for the sake of emphasis and clearness. A. 200. a; H. 445. 8; G. 617.

113. **Sequanos.** The *Sequani* were west and north of the *Iura Mons*, in the region now called *Franche Comté.* See map.

114. **inter ... Rhodanum**: i.e. along the right bank of the Rhone to the *Pas-de-l'Ecluse* and *Culoz.*

117. **alterum.** To take the other direction, the Helvetii must have overwhelmed the legion which guarded the Rhone at Geneva, and forced the passage of the river there.

multo facilius, 'much easier,' for their immediate purpose, that is, of leaving Switzerland, not for their ultimate

object; for it required them to force their way through about 50 miles of territory occupied by the Roman arms, and every mile further south would make them enter France at a point more disadvantageous for crossing the *Cevenna Mons* on their way to the *Santoni* (see on 197).

121. **vado**: abl. of *means*. See on 19.

transitur = *transeundus est*.

122. **Allobrogum**. See on 219.

125. **cogere**. Observe the omission of the object, *Allobroges*.

suos: i.e. of the Allobroges. **eos** (i.e. *Helvetios*): used instead of *se* to avoid ambiguity. A. 196. a. 2. Note.

ut...patiantur: subjunctive, in substantive clause of purpose. A. 331 and footnote; H. 498. II and footnote 2; G. 546 and footnote. Cf. n. on 36.

131. **ab urbe**, 'from the neighbourhood of the city (Rome).' 'From the city,' would be *ex urbe*. The three provinces of Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul and Illyricum had just been conferred upon Caesar for a term of five years. He had received the military authority of proconsul, the *imperium*, and was preparing to set out for his province. While holding such authority a commanding general was not allowed to enter Rome.

132. **ulteriorem** = *transalpinam*. See on 9 and 135.

ad Genavam, 'into the vicinity of Geneva.'

133. **maximum...imperat**, 'makes requisition on the whole province for a very large number of troops': dat. of the *indirect* with acc. of the *direct object*. A. 225; H. 384. II and 1. 1); G. 344. Cf. n. on 49.

135. **Gallia ulteriore**: the Province; called *ulterior*, in contrast to *Gallia citerior*, which lay on the Italian side of the Alps, *Gallia Cisalpina*. Cf. n. on 9.

136. **ad**, 'near,' 'close by.'

141. **obtinebant**, 'held.'

142. **eius**: i.e. Caesar.

144. **L. Cassium**. In B.C. 107 the Tigurini, one of the cantons of the Helvetii, marched into the territory of the Allobroges.

led by Divico. They defeated the consul Lucius Cassius Longinus, who was killed in the engagement.

147. **concedendum esse**: impersonal, 'that permission ought to be given.' A. 146. d; H. 301. 1 and 2, and 195. II. 1; G. 199. R. 1. Cf. n. on 243.

148. **facultas itineris faciendi**: *objective* genitive. A. 298. examp. 1; H. 542. I, 543 and 544; G. 429.

149. **si...daretur**: subjunctive, in a subordinate clause (= *future* condition) in indirect discourse (**homines temperaturos esse**) (A. 336. 2; H. 524; G. 653), attracted into the imperfect tense by the sequence of tenses. See on 85.

inimico animo, 'of hostile temper': abl. of *quality*. A. 251; H. 419. II; G. 402.

150. **temperaturos esse**, 'would refrain.'

151. **diem**, 'time.'

153. **imperaverat**, 'had demanded,' 'levied.' See l. 133.

155. **ad**, 'by.' **Idus Apriles**, 'April 13th.' A. 376. ff.; H. 642. ff.; G. p. 387.

156. **lacu Lemanno**: the Lake of Geneva, Lake Leman.

157. **influit**. Caesar is speaking of the west end of the lake where the river Rhone flows from it.

159. **murum et fossam**. The wall and ditch were made from the point where the Rhone flows from the lake to a point on the southern bank of the river, close to where the *Iura Mons* abuts on the north bank of the Rhone at the *Fort de l'Ecluse*. "The banks of the Rhone in this part are generally rugged and steep, with sharp ravines; there are only five short reaches — a little over three miles in all — in this course of eighteen miles requiring defences. According to Caesar's statement, the work was continuous (**perducit**). This undoubtedly means that after the five accessible points were strengthened by artificial defences, the entire left bank of the Rhone, from Geneva to the *Pas-de-l'Ecluse*, formed a continuous barrier against the Helvetians."

162. **si transire conarentur**. See on 85, and cf. n. on 149.

166. **negat se posse**, 'he says that he cannot.'

167. **si vim facere conarentur**. See on 149 and 85.

169. **eâ spe deiecti,** 'disappointed in this hope,' lit. 'cast down from,' etc.

176. **conatu**: abl. of *separation*. A. 243; H. 414; G. 388.

177. **una,** 'only one.' This is now the *Pas-de-l'Ecluse*.

180. **suâ sponte,** 'by their own influence,' = *per se*.

182. **ut...sit**: subst. clause of purpose, object of the request implied in **legatos mittunt**. See on 125.

184. **plurimum poterat apud,** 'had very great influence with.'

187. **in matrimonium duxerat,** 'had married.' *Ducere uxorem* was said of the man, who conducted his bride to his own house, as a part of the marriage ceremony. The woman was said *nubere* (*se*) *viro* (dat.), 'to veil herself for a husband.'

188. **novis rebus studebat,** 'was aiming at a revolution:' dat. case. A. 227. e. 3; H. 384. I; G. 345.

191. **eo deprecatore,** 'in consequence of his intercession': abl. absol. A. 255. a and d; H. 431. 4 and footnote; G. 408 and R.

194. **ne...prohibeant,** 'not to hold back the Helvetii from their march': a substantive clause of negative purpose, object of the idea expressed in **dant obsides**. A. 331; H. 498. I; G. 546. See on 182.

195. **ut...transeant**: same as above, but positive.

197. **Sequanorum**. The *Sequani* were a Keltic tribe between the *Arar* (now *Saône*), Rhone, and *Mons Iura*.

Aeduorum. The *Aedui* were powerful Keltic tribes dwelling between the *Liger* (now *Loire*) and *Arar*.

Santonum: the older form in **-ûm = ōrum**. Hence, nom. pl. *Santoni* better than *Santones*. So *Teutoni*, *Cimbri*, and several other names of tribes in Caesar. The Santoni occupied the country on the lower *Garumna*. Cf. modern *Saintonges*.

199. **Tolosatium**. The capital of the **Tolosates**, *Tolosa*, the modern *Toulouse*, on the *Garumna*, was taken by Aulus Servius Caepio, B.C. 106, in the war with the Cimbri and Teutoni.

203. **si...haberent**. See on 149 and 85.

206. **in Italiam,** 'into Italy,' i.e. Cisalpine Gaul, *citerior provincia.*

magnis itineribus, 'by forced marches': between 20 and 25 miles per day.

208. **circum Aquileiam.** Winter quarters were not in a town, but round it: cf. Xen. Anab. 1. 2. 5, Κῦρος . . . ὡρμᾶτο ἀπὸ (not ἐκ) Σάρδεων. Aquileia was situated at the head of the Adriatic. Several legions were quartered there for the purpose of resisting the Gauls and Illyrians.

213. The **Ceutrones** and **Caturiges** were tribes in the Province; the **Graioceli** were a tribe of the Graian Alps, whose principal town was **Ocelum.**

217. **ab Ocelo pervenit,** 'came through from the neighbourhood of Ocelum.' Caesar probably marched into Gaul over the *M. Genèvre.* Under Augustus, the more direct way by *M. Cenis* (the Cottian Alps) began to be used.

Vocontiorum: a Keltic tribe in the Province.

219. **Allobrogum.** The *Allobroges* (sing. *Allobrox*) were a powerful Keltic people of Gaul, living between the Rhone, the *Isara* (now *Isère*), the Lake of Geneva, and the Alps. See map.

220. **Segusiavos:** a Keltic tribe west of the Rhone and Arar, neighbours of the Allobroges.

221. **trans Rhodanum:** i.e. west of the Rhone, which, at Lyons, turns abruptly to the south.

222. **per angustias:** i.e. through the *Pas-de-l'Ecluse.* Caesar's object was to head off the Helvetii, who had already reached the Arar and were crossing into the territory of the Aedui. Caesar's army at this time amounted to about 24,000 men; the Helvetii numbered, in men, women and children, nearly 400,000, of whom about 90,000 were warriors.

225. **populabantur.** Notice the change of tense, 'were laying waste.'

226. **se suaque,** 'themselves and their possessions.'

228. **omni tempore,** 'always.'

235. **Ambarri:** a Keltic tribe, west of the Allobroges, on both banks of the Arar, and clients of the Aedui.

Caesarem certiorem faciunt, 'inform Caesar.' So, 'to be informed' = *certior fieri.*

241. **nihil reliqui,** 'nothing remaining.' **Reliqui** is the neuter genitive of *reliquus, a, um,* used as a noun; cf. *multum boni, plus mali,* etc. Partitive gen. A. 216. a. 1; H. 397. 1; G. 371.

praeter agri solum, 'except the bare soil.'

243. **non exspectandum,** etc., 'decided that he ought not to wait': impersonal use of gerundive with *esse* understood. See on 147. For **sibi,** dat. of the *agent,* see A. 232; H. 388; G. 353.

244. **dum ... pervenirent,** 'until they should arrive.' *Dum* (temporal), implying *purpose, doubt,* or *futurity,* takes the subjunctive, otherwise the indicative. A. 328; H. 519. II. 2; G. 574.

245. **sociorum:** the Aedui, who had been allies of the Romans for 50 years, and the Allobroges.

246. **flumen est Arar,** etc., 'the *Saône* is a river which flows, etc.' The Arar flows into the Rhone about 75 miles southwest of Lake Geneva. It forms the boundary between the Aedui and Sequani.

249. **fluat:** subjunctive, in an indirect question, subject of **potest.** A. 334; H. 529. I; G. 469. **in utram partem,** 'in which direction.'

251. **transibant,** 'were in the act of crossing.'

252. **exploratores.** These were not individual spies (*speculatores*), but small detachments of troops, most frequently cavalry, sent to reconnoitre the country.

253. **tres iam partes,** 'fully three parts.'

transisse. For the Infinitive with Subject-Accusative, see A. 272; H. 536 and 535. I. 3; G. 527 and 341.

254. **Ararim.** Names of rivers of this declension have the acc. in **-im.** A. 56. a. 1; H. 62. III. 1; G. 60. a.

reliquam = *relictam.*

255. **de tertiâ vigiliâ,** 'in the course of the third watch.' The Roman night, from sunset to sunrise, was divided into four equal *vigiliae,* two of which fell before, two after midnight.

260. **mandârunt** = *mandaverunt.* A. 128. a; H. 235; G. 191. 5.

261. **in silvas abdiderunt**: pregnant construction, 'betook themselves to the woods and hid there.'

262. **is pagus**, 'this district,' i.e. this part of the Helvetii.

263. **quattuor pagos**. Caesar says that Helvetia is divided into four cantons, or districts. He gives the names of only two, *Tigurinus* and *Verbigēnus*. The former is about the modern *Zürich*.

268. **insignem calamitatem**. See on 142.

270. **princeps poenas persolvit**, 'was the first to pay the penalty.'

272. **iniurias**, 'wrongs': used by later writers, such as Pliny and Seutonius, in the simple sense of 'damage.' In Caesar's eyes all offensive warfare against Romans was necessarily wrong.

273. **eius soceri**: Caesar's father-in-law, L. Calpurnius Piso (consul B.C. 58), whose daughter, Calpurnia, Caesar had married the year before.

275. **in Arare**, 'on the Arar.'

281. **id...fecerat**: viz., had bridged the Arar. It must have been done by boats.

viginti diebus, 'in the course of 20 days': time *within which*. A. 256; H. 429; G. 392.

282. **ut...transirent**: a substantive clause of result, regarded as in apposition with **id**, though essentially the object of **fecerat**, a verb denoting the *accomplishment of an effort*. A. 332; H. 501. II. 1; G. 557.

284. **Divico**. He must now have been a very old man, for the battle with Cassius had been fought 49 years before, in B.C. 107.

285. **bello Cassiano**: abl. of *time when* (generally found with an adjective or a genitive). See A. 259. a and 256; H. 429; G. 392.

287. **egit**: *agere cum* 'to have dealings with'; here 'to hold parley with.'

288. **si...volet...ibimus**: a *more vivid* future condition. A. 307. a; H. 508. examp. 4 and 5; G. 597. examp. 4 and 5.

291. **sin...perseveres**: subjunctive, in a *less vivid* future condition. A. 307. b; H. 509; G. 598.

ne oblitus sis, 'be not forgetful of.' The Imperative or any form denoting future time may stand in the apodosis of a future condition (A. 307. d). *Ne* with the present imperative is not used in good prose: it usually takes the perf. subjunctive in the second person, the pres. or perf. subjunctive in the third person. A. 266. b and 269. a; H. 489. 3) and 484. IV. Note 1; G. 263 and 266.

292. **virtutis**: gen. with a verb of *forgetting*. A. 219. I; 406. II; G. 375.

295. **his**: i.e. *legatis*.

296. **me invito,** 'without my permission,' lit. 'I being unwilling': abl. absol. See on 191.

298. **Allobrogas**. The Greek form of the acc. plural is usual in the case of foreign names. Cf. A. 63. f and 64; H. 68; G. 73.

cum ea ita sint: concessive clause, 'whereas (although) these things are so.' A. 313. d; H. 515. III; G. 581. III. 2 and 588.

303. **ut...consueverimus**: subjunctive, in a pure clause of result. A. 319. I; H. 500. II; G. 553–556.

307. **vident**: plural, as **equitatus** is collective.

quas...faciant: subj., in indirect question.

308. **cupidius,** 'too eagerly.'

novissimum agmen, 'the rear of the column.' *Novus*, like *vetus*, has in good Latin no comparative. *Vetustior* (from *vetustus*) supplies the place of *veterior*, and *magis novus* of *novior*. **Novissimus** always means 'last.'

309. **alieno loco,** 'on unfavourable (lit. 'another's') ground': in contrast with *suo loco*, 'favourable,' lit. 'one's own.' The country was hilly.

310. **et,** 'and thereupon.'

pauci de nostris, 'a few of our soldiers.' The rest had fled.

312. **sublati sunt,** 'were elated.'

314. **novissimo agmine**: abl. of *place where* (locative abl.). A. 254, 258. c and f; H. 425. II. 1; G. 384.

315. **proelio**: abl. of *means*.

319. **iter fecerunt**, 'marched.'

320. **nostrum primum** (*agmen*), 'our first line,' 'the van.'

321. **quinis aut senis**: abl. of *comparison*, after **amplius**. A. 247; H. 417; G. 399. But *amplius, minus, plus, longius*, often occur without influencing the case of the word of *number* or *measure* which follows (cf. 8. 10. 4, *non amplius erant quingenti*). A. 247. c; H. 417. 1. Note 2; G. 311. R. 4. The distributive numeral shows that the interval was kept each day. Caesar could have secured no advantage here by an attack on the Helvetian rear, on account of the broken character of the country.

324. **quod essent polliciti**, 'which, as he reminded them, they had promised.' Such is the force of the subjunctive. A. 341. d; H. 528. 1; G. 509. 3. The relative clause is a part of Caesar's demand, Caesar being regarded as a person other than the writer. Hence the clause is in *informal* indirect discourse. Cf. n. on 85.

flagitabat, 'kept demanding.' Note the two accusatives, **Aeduos frumentum**, after the verb of *asking*. A. 239. 2. c; H. 374; G. 333.

325. **frigora**, 'cold climate.' For the plural cf. Tac. Agr. 12, *asperitas frigorum abest*. Clearing away the forests and draining the marshes have rendered the climate of France much warmer to-day than it was in Caesar's time.

frumenta: the plural regularly used of the crops before they are mowed.

329. **frumento**: abl., governed by **uti**. A. 249; H. 421. I; G. 405.

flumine: abl. of the *way by which*. A. 258. g and Note; H. 425. II. 1.1) and 420. 1. 3); G. 387.

navibus: abl. of *means*.

331. **ab Arare**: i.e. to the northwest, into the valley of the *Liger*.

333. **diem ex die**, 'day by day,' 'from day to day.' **diem** is an adverbial acc. The object of **ducunt**, 'put (him) off,' is *tempus* or *Caesarem*.

334. 'say (said) that the corn was collecting (through the efforts of individuals), was coming in (to Caesar), was close at hand.'

335. **diutius,** 'too long.'

338. **frumentum ... metiri,** 'to give the soldiers their allowance of corn.' Each infantry soldier had a monthly allowance of 4 bushels of corn; each of the cavalry, 12 of corn and 42 of barley.

340. **magistratui**: in the abstract sense, 'office.'

341. **tam necessario tempore,** 'at so critical a period.'

342. **propinquis.** Note that while **necessario** is attributive, **propinquis** is predicative, 'with the enemy so near': abl. absol.; see on 191; cf. n. on 296.

343. **quod ... sublevetur**: subjunctive, because the reason is given on the authority of another, Caesar always speaking of himself in the third person. *Informal* indirect discourse. A. 341. d and 321. 2; H. 528. 1 and 516. II; G. 541. Cf. n. on 324 and 85.

quod sit. See above.

344. **magnâ ex parte,** 'to a great extent.'

345. **cum ... susceperit**: concessive clause, 'although,' etc. See on 298. See also A. 342; H. 529. II. Note 1. 1); G. 666.

348. **plurimum valet apud,** 'has most weight with.'

349. **privatim plus possunt,** 'have more power as private individuals.'

351. **ne ... conferant**: a substantive clause of purpose, following (like a secondary object) a verb denoting an *effort to hinder*. A. 331. e. 2; H. 505. II; G. 547–549.

352. **iam ... non,** 'no longer.'

353. **possimus.** Why subjunctive?

355. **si ... superaveritis**: perf. subjunctive, representing fut. perf. indic. of direct discourse (*more vivid* future condition). See references to grammar on 345. Cf. n. on 441.

357. **quin ... sitis erepturi**: subjunctive, in a relative clause of result, following a *negation of doubt*. A. 319. d and 332. g. R;

H. 504. 3. 2) and 505. I. 1; G. 551. 2 and R. 1. The present subj. *eripiatis* might be substituted for the strong future of the text.

361. **enuntiem**: indirect question.

362. **quam diu potui,** 'as long as I have been able.'

364. **pluribus praesentibus**: abl. absol. in place of temporal clause, 'while several people were present.' A. 255. d. I; H. 431. 2; G. 409 and R. 2.

367. **ex solo,** 'from him in private.'

368. **dicit**: i.e. Liscus.

369. **secretò** (*secerno*), 'apart' (from Liscus).

371. **summâ audaciâ,** 'of the utmost daring': abl. of *quality*. A. 251; H. 419. II; G. 402.

374. **gratiâ magnâ**: abl. of *quality*, '(a man) of great influence' The omission of some such word as *vir*, *homo*, is unusual.

375. **novarum rerum cupidum,** 'eager for change' 'for a revolution.' Cf. n. on 188.

376. **complures annos**: acc. of *duration of time*. A. 240. e; H. 379; G. 337.

portoria: tolls paid for goods going in and coming out of seaports; also tolls on rivers, bridges, and payable at frontiers.

377. **vectigalia**: all revenues; a wider term than *portoria*.

parvo pretio: abl. of *price*, 'at a small cost.' A. 252; H. 422; G. 404.

378. **illo licente,** 'when he was bidding.' See on 364. The Aedui seem to have had the same practice of letting out the taxes as the Romans. At Rome those who contracted to farm the taxes for a sum of money were called *publicani*, and they sub-let particular districts to underlings. The taxes amongst the Aedui were put up at public auction, and when Dumnorix bid, no one dared to bid against him.

379. **rem familiarem,** 'his private fortune.'

380. **facultates,** 'means.'

ad largiendum, 'for bribery,' to gain political support. A. 300; H. 542. III and Note 2; G. 433. Cf. n. on 105.

383. **domi**: locative, 'in his own state' or 'tribe.' A. 258. d; H. 426. 2; G. 412. R. 1.

384. **largiter poterat**, 'had wide influence.' The verb *possum* used absolutely — *potens sum* requires an adverb; cf. *plus possunt*, l. 339.

385. **causâ**, in the sense of 'for the sake of,' always follows its genitive. The **Bituriges** were a Keltic tribe separated from the Aedui by the *Liger*. Their chief towns were *Noviodunum* and *Avaricum*.

386. **conlocaverat**, 'had given in marriage.' Understand *auptum* (*nuptum*), or *in matrimonium*. Cf. n. on 187.

388. **uxorem duxerat**, 'had married a wife' (Orgetorix's daughter). See on 187.

391. **favet**, 'he has sympathies with.' **Helvetiis**: dative.

392. **suo nomine**, 'on his own account,' 'on personal grounds': a metaphor taken from mercantile life.

396. **si quid accidat**, 'if anything (i.e. disaster) should befall': a euphemism or softening of a harsh suggestion. He does not like to say defeat. Why subjunctive?

397. **posse**. See on 81. But **obtinere posse** is practically a future infinitive, = *obtenturum esse*.

imperio, 'under the rule of': abl. of *time when*, and of *cause*.

400. **in quaerendo**, 'in the course of his inquiries.'

401. **paucis diebus**: abl. of *degree of difference*, expressing distance (measure) of time *before*.

ante: adverb. 'a few days before.' A. 250 and 259. d; H. 423. Note 2 and 430; G. 400. R. 3.

402. **cum . . gessissent**: temporal clause (A. 327; H. 521. II. 2; G. 581. II) in indirect discourse.[1]

404. **auxilio Caesari**, 'as an aid to Caesar.'

auxilio: dat. of *service* (*purpose*). **Caesari**: dat. of the *person affected*. A. 232. a and footnote; H. 380; G. 350. Cf. n. on 328.

[1] The student is referred to Professor W. G. Hale on the *cum*-constructions, "Cornell University Studies," Ithaca, N. Y.

405. **nam...praeerat.** This sentence is parenthetical. After it the construction of the acc. with infin., depending on **reperiebat,** is resumed.

407. **res,** 'facts.'

410. **dandos.** The gerundive is used in agreement with the object of such verbs as *do,* 'give,' *curo,* 'take care of,' *loco,* 'give a contract,' *conduco,* 'take a contract,' *suscipio,* 'undertake,' and others, to denote what is to be done to that object, (purpose). A. 294. d; H. 544. 2. Note 2; G. 431.

413. **satis causae esse,** 'that there was sufficient reason': partitive gen., with adverb of quantity. A. 216. 4; H. 397. 4 and footnote; G. 371.

414. **in eum animadverteret,** 'punish him': subjunctive, in a relative clause of *characteristic.* A. 320; H. 503. I and Note 2; G. 633, 634. The clause also stands in indirect discourse.

416. **his omnibus rebus,** 'to all these considerations.'

417. **Divitiacus** was the most Romanized of all the Gauls. When in Rome, in B.C. 63, he frequented the best society, and enjoyed the acquaintance of Cicero, who consulted him, as a Druid, on the subject of his treatise *de Divinatione.*

418. **studium,** 'attachment,' as partisan.

419. **cognoverat,** 'he well knew,' lit. 'had learned.'

420. **verebatur ne offenderet.** For substantive clauses of purpose after verbs of *fearing,* see A. 331. f; H. 498. III; G. 552.

eius supplicio, 'by punishing him,' i.e. Dumnorix.

eius: objective gen.

423. **C.** The character *c* (surd palatal) always retained the force of the sonant palatal *g* in the abbreviations *C.* (for *Gaius*), and *Cn.* (*Gnaeus*). A. 6 and 80. d; H. 2. 3 and 649. 1.

424. **principem,** 'a distinguished man.'

425. **cui...habebat,** 'in whom he was wont to place full confidence in regard to all matters.'

428. **dicta sint:** why subjunctive?

429. **de eo apud se,** 'about him (Dumnorix) in his (Caesar's) presence.'

dixerit: why subjunctive?

430. **eius** (= *Divitiaci*) limits **offensione animi**, which practically form one word = 'displeasure.'

ipse: Caesar.

431. **causâ cognitâ statuat,** 'may hear the case and decide.' Why subjunctive? See on 36.

433. **gravius,** 'too severe': an adjective modifying **quid.**

statuat: why subjunctive? See on 36.

435. **nec ... capere,** 'and that no one can be more pained at it than he.'

doloris: partitive gen., with **plus.**

437. **per se:** Divitiacus.

438. **opibus:** governed by **usum esse.**

439. **suam** refers to Divitiacus, and is to be taken with **gratiam** as well as **perniciem.**

440. **amore fraterno:** for *amore fratris.* A. 190. b; H. 395. Note 2; cf. G. 363. R.

441. **si quid ... accidisset,** 'if anything at all severe should befall him at Caesar's hands': pluperf. subjunctive, representing the fut. perf. indic. (*acciderit*) of the direct discourse; a *more vivid* future condition, attracted into the past by the sequence of tenses. A. 307. f; H. 525. 2; G. 660. examp. 5.

442. **ipse:** Divitiacus.

apud eum: Caesar.

443. **suâ** refers to Divitiacus.

445. **aversum iri:** fut. pass. infin., 'that the heart of all Gaul would be estranged from him.'

448. **tanti,** 'so highly': gen. of *indefinite value* (*price*). A. 252. a; H. 405; G. 379.

449. **rei publicae:** objective gen. after **iniuriam,** 'the wrong done to the state.'

450. **eius voluntati**: dat. after **condonet** (= 'forgives'), 'in consideration of his good will.'

ut... condonet. See on 303.

451. **fratrem adhibet,** 'he has his brother present.'

454. **praeterita**: neut. pl., 'things bygone,' 'the past.'

455. **custodes** comes to mean 'spies.'

456. **ponit** = *adponit*, 'sets over Dumnorix.' Caesar pretended to yield to the prayers of Divitiacus, but in fact he yielded to necessity. He knew that if he treated Dumnorix harshly he would thereby estrange the Aedui, and all his allies, on whom his army was dependent for food.

agat... loquatur... possit: why subjunctive?

461. **qui cognoscerent,** 'to ascertain': subjunctive, in a relative clause of purpose. A. 317. 2 and 3. Note; H. 497. I; G. 632.

natura, 'character.'

462. **qualis in circuitu ascensus**, 'what was the chance of ascending it on its various sides.'

463. **de.** See on 255.

464. **legatum pro praetore,** 'a lieutenant with praetorian powers,' i.e. with the *imperium* or power to command. The *legati* of the commander-in-chief were staff-officers, aides-de-camp, *quos comites et adiutores negotiorum dedit ipsa res publica* (Cic. ad Quint. Fr. 1. 3). In battle they were placed in command of the different army corps, but they might be assigned to independent commands for limited periods. Labienus and other lieutenants of Caesar received the *imperium* in their own right, by the *lex Vatinia.*

465. **ducibus**, 'as guides.'

469. **rei militaris peritissimus.** The objective gen. is used after adjectives signifying knowledge, skill, etc., and their opposites. A. 218. a; H. 399. I. 2; G. 373.

470. **L. Sullae**: the Dictator, Lucius Cornelius Sulla.

471. **M. Crassi.** Marcus Licinius Crassus defeated Spartacus and the insurgent slaves in Lucania, B.C. 371.

473. **primâ luce,** 'at daybreak.'

summus mons, 'the top of the mountain,' not 'the highest mountain.' A. 193; H. 440. 2. Note 1, 2; G. 287. R.

477. **equo admisso,** 'at full gallop': *equum admittere,* 'to give a horse the reins.'

479. **voluerit:** i.e. Caesar. Subjunctive, in a dependent (rel.) clause in indirect discourse. A. 336. 2; H. 524; G. 653.

480. **insignibus:** the decorations of the Gallic armour, i.e. the 'devices' on shields and helmets, such as stags' horns, eagles' plumes, etc. Caesar inferred from this information that Labienus had been repulsed, and that he must expect an attack at once.

482. **ne ... committeret.** See on 36.

483. **ipsius:** i.e. Caesar.

nisi ... visae essent. See on 441.

484. **ut,** 'in order that': introducing a *pure* clause of purpose.

485. **monte occupato,** etc., 'having seized the height, he awaited the approach of our men': referring to Labienus.

487. **multo die,** 'late in the day.' Cf. *ad multum noctem,* l. 554.

490. **quod non vidisset,** 'what he had not seen.' See on 479. Understand *id* as object of **renuntiasse.**

pro viso, 'as if seen.' Considius thought that Labienus' troops on the mountain were Gauls.

491. **solito intervallo:** five or six Roman miles. Distance in space is more commonly expressed by the acc.; but when there is no verb of distance like *abesse, distare,* the abl. is regular as well as the acc.

milia: acc. of *extent of space.* A. 257; H. 379; G. 335. 2.

493. **postridie eius diei,** 'on the day after that day,' 'on the next day.' A. 223. Note 2; H. 398. 5.

omnino, 'in all,' 'only.'

cum marks the time at the end of which the corn was to be distributed: 'only two days were wanting to the time when.'

495. **Bibracte**: celebrated as the druidical capital of Gaul; the modern *Mont Beuvray*, about 10 miles west of *Autun*.

496. **amplius.** Understand *spatio*.

497. **rei frumentariae**, 'corn supply': dative.

498. **prospiciendum esse.** See on 147. Cf. n. on 243.

500. **fugitivos L. Aemilii**, 'deserters from Lucius Aemilius': lit. 'runaway slaves,' used contemptuously for **perfugas.** L. Aemilius, as *decurio*, commanded a part of the cavalry of Caesar's Gallic allies.

decurionis. In Caesar's army the mass of the cavalry was composed of auxiliaries, and was divided into *alae* or battalions. The *alae* were divided into 10 *turmae*, or troops, and these again into 3 *decuriae*, commanded by *decuriones*. Aemilius was the senior of the three in his *turma*.

504. **superioribus locis occupatis**, 'though they had secured the higher ground.' A. 255. d. 3; H. 431. 2; G. 409 and R. 2.

505. **eos**: the Romans.

intercludi: followed, in the active voice, by the acc. of the person and the abl. of the thing. Here the acc. (**eos**) becomes the subject of **posse**. A. 225. d; H. 384. 2 and footnote 1; G. 348. The abl. is one of *separation*. The Helvetii believed that they could hinder the Romans from reaching Bibracte where their supplies were.

506. **iter convertunt**: a fatal step. Caesar, at this time, had about 60,000 men; the Helvetians about 70,000.

508. **animum advertit** = *vertit animum ad*: usually written as one word, *animadvertit*, 'turned his mind upon,' 'noticed.' Hence the direct object **id.**

510. **qui sustineret**, 'to check.' See on 461.

511. **colle medio**, 'the middle of the hill,' 'the hill half-way up.' Cf. *summus mons*, on 473.

512. **triplicem ... veteranorum**, 'drew up four veteran legions in triple line of battle.' The legion consisted of 10 cohorts. These were formed in 3 lines in such a way that of the 10 cohorts 4 were in front, 3 in the rear of these, covering the inter-

vals between the cohorts, and again in the rear of these 3 more covering the cohorts of the first line, thus: —

4	3	2	1
	7	6	5
10	9	8	

The intervals between the cohorts in each line were equal in length to that of a cohort.

513. **in summo iugo,** 'on the tableland at the top.' See on 511.

514. **auxilia**: strictly, troops of non-Latin origin, as opposed to *legiones* and *socii*.

515. **hominibus**: abl. of *means*, used with verbs of *filling*, *abounding*, and the like. A. 248. c. 2; H. 421. II and footnote 1; G. 389 and R. 1.

516. **eum,** 'this (place).'

517. **his**: the two legions recently enrolled in *Gallia citerior*, l. 513.

qui ... constiterant, 'which were posted (lit. 'had taken their stand') in the upper (i.e. rear) line.'

520. **confertissimâ acie,** 'in very close order': abl. of *manner*, adverbial to **successerunt** which follows. A. 248; H. 419. III; G. 401.

reiecto, etc., 'after repelling our cavalry, formed their phalanx.'

phalangem. The order of battle was the phalanx, a continuous line, without break, eight deep. "In the phalanx of the Helvetii the shields of the front ranks overlapped each other, but were not, as in the *testudo*, held over the head. To break this solid front was the chief use of the Roman *pilum*."

521. **successerunt sub,** 'drew up to,' 'came up under.'

522. **suum**. Supply *equum*.

omnium: his mounted staff, not all the cavalry.

528. **Gallis** = *Helvetiis:* dat. of the *person affected.*

impedimento: dat. of *service* (*purpose*). See references on 404.

ad pugnam. **ad** indicates the relation of the hindrance (**impedimento**) to the person affected (**Gallis**).

quòd introduces the substantive causal clause, which is subject of **erat.** A. 329. R and 3 and 333; H. 540. IV. Note; G. 524, 525.

530. **cum,** 'since,' 'seeing that.' A. 326; H. 517; G. 587.

ferrum, 'the iron-head' of the *pilum.* This head was about 4½ feet long, and its weight would carry it at once through several of the light shields of the enemy.

se inflexisset, 'had got bent.'

531. **evellere,** 'to pull them out,' i.e. the *pila.*

sinistra impeditâ, 'since the left hand was hampered.' A. 255. d. 2; H. 431. 2; G. 409. examp. 6. See on 582. Cf. 504.

532. **multi ut... praeoptarent,** 'so that many preferred': pure clause of result.

533. **nudo corpore,** 'with the person exposed': abl. of *manner.*

535. **pedem referre,** 'to give way,' 'to fall back.' 'To retreat' = *terga vertere.*

536. **mille**: acc. of *extent of space.* See on 491.

circiter: adverb.

537. **capto monte,** 'the mountain having been reached,' by the enemy.

539. **agmen hostium claudebant,** 'brought up the rear of the enemy.' The Helvetii had faced round to attack Caesar. The Boii and Tulingi who had been in front were, by this manœuvre, placed in the rear of the Helvetian line of march.

540. **ex itinere,** 'straight from their march,' 'as they were marching.'

latere aperto, 'on the exposed flank.'

541. **coeperunt.** The manœuvre was not carried out.

544. **signa converterunt,** 'wheeled round,' 'faced about'; lit. 'reversed their ensigns.'

545. **intulerunt** (*signa*), 'charged.' **bipertito,** 'in two divisions,' i.e. with two fronts.

546. **victis ac submotis**: the Helvetii on the hill.

venientes: the Boii and Tulingi.

547. **ancipiti**, 'double': referring to the two fronts, which stood, not back to back, but at an angle. See plan of battle.

550. **alteri**: the Helvetii.

551. **alteri**: the Boii and Tulingi.

552. **nam**, etc., '(I say *se contulerunt*, not *fugerunt*) for, in the course of this whole battle, although the fighting continued from the seventh hour until evening, no one had an opportunity to see an enemy in flight.'

aversum = *fugientem*: lit. 'an enemy turned away.'

horâ septimâ: about 12 o'clock. The time from sunrise to sunset was divided into twelve equal parts (*horae*) in such a way that the seventh *hora* would begin about noon.

hoc ... proelio. See on 563.

554. **ad multam noctem**, 'till far on in the night.'

556. **e loco superiore**, 'from this vantage-ground,' i.e. the elevation afforded by the carts.

558. The **matarae** were hurled from the hand; the **tragulae** were swung by means of a strap.

561. **captus est** agrees with the nearest subject, **unus**, but applies as well to the more remote **filia**. According to Plutarch (Vit. Caes. ch. 18) even the women and children, who were stored among the baggage-wagons, fought on this occasion till they were massacred.

563. **eâ ... nocte**: abl. expressing *duration* of time. A. 256. b and Note; H. 379. 1; G. 392. R. 2. So also **hoc toto proelio**, l. 552.

568. **Lingŏnas.** See on 298.

569. **ne ... iuvarent**: subst. clause of purpose, object of the command implied in **litteras nuntiosque misit.** See on 182.

570. **qui si iuvissent**, 'for if they should aid them' = *nam si si iuvissent.* See on 441.

se...habiturum, 'that he would regard them in the same light as the Helvetii.'

574. **qui cum.** The relative stands first because it is more closely connected with the preceding sentence; **qui** = *et ii*. The Romans were fond of connecting their sentences together at points where the English would employ a demonstrative instead of a relative.

578. **quo tum essent.** For the subjunctive, see A. 342; H. 529. II. Note 1. 1); G. 666.

580. **pervenit.** Note the use of the historical perfect (aorist) after **postquam,** instead of the pluperfect. A. 324 and a; H. 518 and Note 1; G. 563.

581. **servos qui...perfugissent,** 'such slaves as had,' etc.: subjunctive of *characteristic*. A. 320; H. 503. 1; G. 633.

582. **conquiruntur**: i.e. **obsides, servi.**

conferuntur: i.e. **arma.**

nocte intermissâ, 'since (during the search) a night had intervened': abl. absol. in place of causal clause. See on 531.

583. **Verbigēnus.** See on 263.

584. **perterriti ne...adficerentur.** See on 420.

587. **ignorari,** 'be unknown' to anybody.

primâ nocte, 'in the early part of the night,' 'early in the night': to be taken with **egressi.** Cf. n. on 473.

589. **finesque. que** is explanatory, 'that is to say, the borders.'

quod ubi, etc., 'when Caesar found this out.' See on 574.

590. **quorum**: relative, not interrogative. The antecedent is **his** (dat.) governed by **imperavit,** the object of which is the substantive clause of purpose **ut...reducerent** (a command in indirect discourse). See on 36.

591. **si...vellent.** See on 149.

sibi purgati, 'cleared of blame in his eyes': ethical dative. A. 236; H. 389; G. 351.

592. **reductos ... habuit,** 'when brought back he treated them as enemies': a euphemism; they were put to death, or sold as slaves.

597. **quo ... tolerarent**: subjunctive of *characteristic*. A. 320. examp. 4 and a; H. 503. I; G. 633, 634. But here the clause leans to the idea of purpose; cf. A. 317. 2 and 3. examp. 5 and 6; H. 497. I; G. 632 and R.

599. **facerent**: why subjunctive?

ipsos: the Helvetii.

602. **ne ... transirent ... essent**: *pure* clause of purpose.

606. **suis**: those of the Aedui.

conlocarent: why subjunctive?

concessit: used absolutely, 'granted their request,' 'acquiesced.'

610. **tabulae,** 'tablets': applied to any flat substance used for writing. They were usually of wood covered with wax. The writing was done with a *stilus*, a pointed instrument, somewhat resembling a pencil in shape.

611. **litteris Graecis,** 'in Greek characters,' but not in the Greek language. Marseilles and other Greek settlements on the southern coast of Gaul had made the Greek alphabet familiar. The Gauls are not known to have had any alphabet of their own.

613. **ratio,** 'an estimate,' introduces the indirect questions that follow.

confecta erat, 'had been made out.'

615. **pueri**: i.e. *quot pueri*. Understand a predicate such as 'were given in the census.'

616. **quarum omnium rerum,** 'under all these various heads.'

summa, 'the sum.'

capitum, 'persons,' 'souls.'

620. **qui ... possent**: characteristic. See on 581.

ad ... milia. **ad** is best regarded as an adverb, not influencing the construction, 'about.'

621. The grand total was 368,000; of whom, it has been estimated, 226,000 perished in this four months' campaign.

ABBREVIATIONS.

abl., ablative.
absol., absolute.
acc., accusative.
adj., adjective.
adv., adverb.
cf., compare.
com., common.
comp., comparative.
conj., conjunction.
dat., dative.
defect., defective.
demons., demonstrative.
distrib., distributive.
f., feminine.
frequent., frequentative.
gen., genitive.
gov., governing.
imper., imperative.
impers., impersonal.
incept., inceptive.
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
indic., indicative.
infin., infinitive.
irreg., irregular.
lit., literally.
m., masculine.
n., neuter.
nom., nominative.
num., numeral.
part., participle.
pass., passive.
perf., perfect.
pl., plural.
pluperf., pluperfect.
poss., possessive.
prep., preposition.
pres., present.
pron., pronoun.
pronom., pronominal.
reflex., reflexive.
rel., relative.
sing., singular.
subj., subjunctive.
subst., substantive.
superl., superlative.
v.a., verb active, i.e. transitive.
v. dep., verb deponent.
v.n., verb neuter, i.e. intransitive.
voc., vocative.
A., Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar.
H., Harkness' Latin Grammar.
G., Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar.

VOCABULARY.

The long vowels only are marked.

I.

omn-is, -e, *adj.*, all, every.

Gall-ia, -iae, *f.*, Gaul.

in, *prep. with acc.*, into, for, against; *with abl.*, in, on, at, upon, among.

trēs, tria (*gen.*, trium), *num. adj.*, three.

par-s, -tis, *f.*, a part.

dīvid-ŏ, -ere, **dīvīs**-ī, **dīvīs**-um, *v.a.* 3, I divide.

un-us, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, one.

Belg-ae, -ārum, *m. pl.*, the Belgae, the Belgians.

al-ter, -tera, -terum (*gen.*, alterĭus; *dat.*, alterī), *adj.*, the one (of two); alter ... alter, the one ... the other.

Aquitān-ī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Aquitani, inhabitants of S.W. Gaul.

ter-tius, -tia, -tium, *adj.*, the third.

Gall-ī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Gauls.

in·col-ŏ, -ere, -uī (*no supine*), *v.n. and a.* 3, I dwell, I inhabit.

hĭc, haec, hŏc, *demons. pron.*, this.

lingu-a, -ae, *f.*, language.

īn·stitūt-um, -ī, *n.*, custom.

lēx, lēg-is, *f.*, a law.

inter, *prep. gov. acc.*, among, between.

sē (*or* **sēsē**), *reflex. pron. sing. and pl.*, himself, herself, itself, themselves.

dif·fer-ŏ, -re, **dis·tul**-ī, **dī·lāt**-um, *v.n. irreg.*, I am different, I differ.

ab *or* **ā**, *prep. gov. abl.*, by, from, away.

Garumn-a, -ae, *f.*, the Garonne, a river of Gaul.

flū-men, -minis, *n.*, a river (fluŏ, I flow).

Mātron-a, -ae, *f.*, the Marne, a

river flowing into the Seine just south of Paris.

et, *conj.*, and.

Sēquan-a, -ae, *f.*, the Seine.

II.

fort-is, -e, *adj.*, brave (*superl.*, fortissimus).

sum, esse, fu-ī, *v.n. irreg.*, I am.

nam, *conj.*, for.

cult-us, -ūs, *m.*, manner of life, civilization.

atque, *conj.*, and.

hūmān-itās, -itātis, *f.*, refinement.

prōvinc-ia, -iae, *f.*, a province.

longissimē, *superl. adv.*, very far.

ab·sum, ·esse, ā·fu-ī, *v.n.*, I am away, I am distant.

nec (neque), *conj.*, and not, nor; **nec (neque)...nec (neque)**, neither...nor.

saepe, *adv.*, often.

mercāt-or, -ōris, *m.*, a trader.

ad, *prep. gov. acc.*, to, at, towards, for.

is, ea, id, *pron.*, he, she, it, that.

com·me-ō, *v.n.* 1, I resort.

im·port-ō, *v.a.* 1, I bring into, I import.

rē-s, **re**-ī, *f.*, a thing, a circumstance.

quī, quae, quod, *rel. pron.*, who, which, that.

anim-us, -ī, *m.*, the mind.

hom-ō, -inis, *com.*, a man, a person.

ef·fēmin-ō, *v.a.* 1, I enervate, I make effeminate.

proxim-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, nearest, next.

Germān-ī, -ōrum, *m.*, the Germans.

trāns, *prep. with acc.*, across.

Rhēn-us, -ī, *m.*, the Rhine.

cum, *prep. gov. abl.*, with.

continenter, *adv.*, continuously, incessantly.

bell-um, -ī, *n.*, war.

ger-ō, -ere, **gess**-ī, **gest**-um, *v.a.* 3, I carry on, I do, I wage.

III.

dē, *prep. gov. abl.*, from, concerning, of the number of, during.

caus-a, -ae, *f.*, a cause, a reason.

Helvēti-ī, -ōrum, *m.*, the Helvetii.

quoque, *adv.*, also.

reliqu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, remaining.

virt-ūs, -ūtis, *f.*, valour (vir, a man).

prae·cēd-ō, -ere, **·cēss**-ī, **cēss**-um, *v.n.* 3, I surpass.

ferĕ, *adv.*, almost, chiefly.

cottīdi-ānus *or* **cotīdi-ānus**, -āna, -ānum, *adj.*, daily.

proel-ium, -iī, *n.*, a battle.

con·tend-ŏ, -ere, -ī, **·tent-um**, *v.n. and a.* 3, I strive, I endeavour, I hasten, I push on.

Rhodan-us, -ī, *m.*, the Rhone.

init-ium, -iī, *n.*, a beginning, rise.

cap-iŏ, -ere, **cēp-ī**, **capt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I take.

con·tin-eŏ, -ēre, -uī, **·tent-um**, *v.a.* 2, I bound, I restrain.

Ōcean-us, -ī, *m.*, the ocean.

fīn-is, -is, *m.*, end; *pl.*, borders, territories.

at·ting-ŏ (**ad·t-**), -ere, **·tig-ī**, **·tāct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I border upon, I reach.

etiam, *conj.*, also, even.

verg-ŏ, -ere (*no perf. or supine*), *v.n.* 3, I lie, I am situated.

septemtri-ŏ (**septen-**), -ōnis (*most frequently pl.*), *m.*, the north.

IV.

extrēm-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, last, furthest.

or-ior, -īrī, -tus sum, *v. dep.* 4, I rise.

īnfer-ior, -ius, *adj.*, lower.

per·tin-eŏ, -ēre, -uī, **·tent-um**, *v.n.*, I reach to, I belong to, I pertain to.

spect-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I look, I face.

ori-ēns, *pres. part. from* orior.

sōl, **sōl-is**, *m.*, the sun.

Aquitān-ia, -iae, *f.*, Aquitaine.

Pȳrēnae-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Pyreneau.

mōn-s, -tis, *m.*, a mountain.

oc·cās-us, -ūs, *m.*, setting, *or* going down, west.

V.

apud, *prep. with acc.*, at, in, among.

longē, *adv.*, by far.

nōbil-is, -e, *adj.*, noble, renowned.

dīt-issimus, -issima, -issimum, *superl. adj.*, richest (dīves; *comp.*, dītior).

Orgetor-ix, -igis, *m.*, Orgetorix.

cupidit-ās, -ātis, *f.*, desire, eagerness.

rēgn-um, -ī, *n.*, a kingdom, royal power.

in·dūc-ŏ, -ere, **·dūx-ī**, **·duct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I lead on, excite.

con·iūrā-tiŏ, -tiōnis, *f.*, a plot, a conspiracy (con, iūrŏ, I swear).

nōbil-itās, -itātis, *f.*, nobility.

fac-iŏ, -ere, **fēc-ī**, **fact-um**, *v.a.* 3, I do, I make.

cīv-itās, -itātis, *f.*, a state.

per·suād-eŏ, -ēre, **·suās-ī**, **·suās-um**, *v.a.* 2, I persuade.

ut, *conj.*, that, in order that; *adv.*, as, how.

su-us, -a, -um, *poss. adj.*, his own, her own, its own.

cōp-ia, -iae, *f.*, a supply, plenty; *pl.*, forces, troops.

ex-eŏ, -īre, -ī, -itum, *v.n.*, I go out, I depart.

tōt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, the whole (*gen.*, totīus; *dat.*, totī).

enim, *conj.*, for.

imper-ium, -ī, *n.*, command, dominion, sovereignty.

occup-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I seize.

cup-iŏ, -ere, -īvī, -ītum, *v. a.* 3, I desire.

facillimē, *superl. adv.*, very easily (facilis).

VI.

undique, *adv.*, from all sides.

loc-us, -ī, *m.* (*pl.* -ī *and* -a), place, ground.

nātūr-a, -ae, *f.*, nature.

ē, ex, *prep. with abl.*, from, out of, according to.

alt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, high, deep.

lāt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, broad, wide.

Iūr-a, -ae, *m.*, the Jura.

lac-us, -ūs, *m.*, lake.

Lemann-us lacus, *m.*, lake of Geneva.

nos-ter, -tra, -trum, *adj. pron.*, our; *as subst. pl. m.*, our men.

VII.

nōn, *adv.*, not.

lātē, *adv.*, far and wide, widely.

vag-or, *v. dep.* 1, I wander.

pos·**sum**, **po**·**sse**, **pot**-uī, *v. irreg.*, I am able, I can (potis, able, *and* sum).

facilē, *adv.*, easily.

fīni-timus, -tima, -timum, *adj.*, neighbouring, as *subst.*, a neighbour.

in·**fer**-ŏ, -re, ·**tul**-ī, **in**·**lāt**-um, *v.a.*, I bring in, I carry on against, I inflict.

itaque, *adv.*, and so, therefore.

belli-cōsus, -cōsa, -cōsum, *adj.*, warlike.

māgn-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, great.

dōl-or, -ōris, *m.*, pain, grief.

ad·**fic**-iŏ, -ere, ·**fēc**-ī, ·**fect**-um, *v.a.* 3, I treat, I afflict.

prō, *prep. gov. abl.*, for.

multitūd-ŏ, -inis, *f.*, crowd, large number.

glōri-a, -ae, *f.*, glory.

angust-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, narrow.

vid-eŏ, -ēre, **vīd**-ī, **vīs**-um, *v.a.* 2, I see (*pass.*, I seem).

autem, *conj.*, but, moreover.

longitūd-ŏ, -inis, *f.*, length.

mīl-ia, -ium, *pl. subst.*, thousands.

pass-us, -ūs, *m.*, a step, a pace (about 5 feet).

du·cent-ī, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, two hundred.

quadrāgintā, *num. adj.*, forty.

lātitūd-ŏ, -inis, *f.*, width, breadth.

centum, *num. adj.*, a hundred.

octōgintā, *num. adj.*, eighty.

pat-eŏ, -ēre, -uī (*no supine*), *v.n.* 2, I lie open, I extend.

VIII.

auctōr-itās, -itātis, *f.*, influence, authority.

ad·dūc-ŏ, -ere, ·**dūx-ī**, ·**duct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I lead to, I bring to.

pro·ficīsc-or, -ī, ·**fect-us sum**, *v.dep.* 3, I set out.

com·par-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I prepare, I procure.

cōn·stitu-ŏ, -ere, -ī, ·**stitūt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I put, I appoint, I draw up, I determine.

iūment-um, -ī, *n.*, a beast of burden, a baggage-animal.

carr-us, -ī, *m.*, a cart.

māxim-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, greatest, very great (māgnus).

numer-us, -ī, *m.*, number.

co·em-ŏ, -ere, ·**ēm-ī**, ·**ēmpt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I buy up.

sēment-is, -is, *f.*, a sowing.

it-er, -ineris, *n.*, a march, a journey.

frūment-um, -ī, *n.*, corn.

sup·pet-ŏ, -ere, -īvī, -ītum, *v.n.* 3, I am at hand, I am ready.

pāx, pāc-is, *f.*, peace.

amīc-itia, -itiae, *f.*, friendship.

cōn·firm-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I strengthen, I assert.

du-ŏ, -ae, -ŏ, *num. adj. pl.*, two.

ann-us, -ī, *m.*, a year.

ill-e, -a, -ud, *pron.*, that, he, she, it.

satis, *adv.*, enough.

IX.

post, *prep. gov. acc.*, after.

statu-ŏ, -ere, -uī, **statūt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I determine, I decide.

lēgāt-iŏ, -iōnis, *f.*, embassy.

sus·cip-iŏ, -ere, ·**cēp-ī**, ·**cept-um**, *v.a.* 3, I undertake.

Castic-us, -ī, *m.*, Casticus.

Catamantaloed-ēs, -is, *m.*, Catamantaloedes.

fīl-ius, -iī, *m.*, a son.

pat-er, -ris, *m.*, a father.

mult-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, much, *pl.*, many.

ob·tin-eŏ, -ēre, -uī, ·**tent-um**, *v.a.* 2, I hold, I obtain.

senāt-us, -ūs, *m.*, the senate.

popul-us, -ī, *m.*, people.

Rōmān-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Roman.

amīc-us, -ī, *m.*, a friend.

ap·pell-ō (**ad·p**-), *v.a.* 1, I call.

Dumnor-ix, -igis, *m.*, Dumnorix.

Aedu-ī, -ōrum, *m.*, the Æduí, a tribe of Gauls.

frāt-er, -ris, *m.*, a brother.

Dīvitiac-us, -ī, *m.*, Divitiacus.

temp-us, -oris, *n.*, time.

prīncipāt-us, -ūs, *m.*, leadership.

ī·dem, **ea·dem**, **i·dem**, *demons. pron.*, the same.

fīl-ia, -iae, *f.*, daughter.

mātrimōn-ium, -iī, *n.*, marriage.

d-ō, -are, **ded**-ī, **dat**-um, *v.a.* 1, I give.

X.

fid-ēs, -eī, *f.*, faith, one's word.

iūs iūrand-um (often as one word), **iūr**-is **iūrand**-ī, *n.*, oath.

per, *prep. gov. acc.*, through.

pot-ēns, -entis, *part. and adj.*, powerful (possum).

firm-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, strong, firm.

pot-ior, -īrī, -ītus sum, *v. dep.*, I gain possession of.

spēr-ō, *v.a. and n.* 1, I hope for, I hope.

indic-ium, -iī, *n.*, information.

ē·nūnti-ō, *v.a.* 1, I disclose, I publish.

mōs, **mōr**-is, *m.*, a custom.

vincl-um, -ī, *n.*, a chain, a bond (*also* vinculum).

dīc, ō-, -ere, **dīx**-ī, **dict**-um, *v.a.* 3, I say, I speak, I plead, I name.

cō·g-ō, -ere, **co·ēg**-ī, **co·āct**-um, *v.a.* 3, I collect, I compel (cum, together; agō, I drive).

sī, *conj.*, if.

damn-ō, *v.a.* 1, I condemn.

mor-s, -tis, *f.*, death.

min-or, *v. dep.* 1, I threaten.

di-ēs, -ēī, *m. and f.* (*pl. m.*), a day.

dic-endae. *See* dīcō (X.).

iūdic-ium, -iī, *n*, judgment, trial.

famil-ia, -iae, *f.*, household.

cliēn-s, -entis, *m.*, a dependant.

ob·aerāt-us, -ī, *m.*, a debtor.

eōdem, *adv.*, to the same place.

con·dūc-ō, -ere, **·dūx**-ī, **·duct**-um, *v.a.* 3, I bring together.

ē·rip-iō, -ere, -uī, **·rept**-um, *v.a.* 3, I snatch away, I rescue; sē ēripere, to escape.

XI.

ob, *prep. gov. acc.*, on account of.

in·cit-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I urge on, I arouse.

iūs, **iūr-is**, *n.*, right, law.

arm-a, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, arms.

ex·seq-uor, -ī, **·secūt-us sum**, *v. dep.* 3, I follow up.

cōn-or, -ārī, -ātus sum, *v. dep.* 1, I attempt.

magistrāt-us, -ūs, *m.*, a magistrate.

ager, **agr-ī**, *m.*, a field, a district; *pl.*, country.

sed, *conj.*, but.

mor-ior, -ī, -tuus sum, *v. dep.* 3, I die.

arbitr-or, -ārī, -ātus sum, *v. dep.* 1, I think.

ips-e, -a, -um, *pron.*, self, very, *as subst.*, himself.

cōn·scīsc-ŏ, -ere, **·scīv-ī**, **·scīt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I determine, *here*, I bring about.

par-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I prepare.

prīmum, *adv.*, firstly, at first.

oppid-um, -ī, *n.*, a town.

vīc-us, -ī, *m.*, a village.

-que, *conj.*, and.

prīvāt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, isolated.

aedific-ium, -ī, *n.*, a building.

in·cend-ŏ, -ere, -ī, **·cēns-um**, *v.a.* 3, I burn.

praeterquam, *adv.*, beyond, except.

sē·cum = cum sē.

port-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I carry.

comb·ūr-ŏ, -ere, **·ūss-ī**, **·ūst-um**, *v.a.* 3, I burn up.

spē-s, -eī, *f.*, hope, expectation.

dom-us, -ūs, *and* -ī, *f.*, a house, a home.

red-itiŏ, -itiōnis, *f.*, a return (red-eŏ).

toll-ŏ, -ere, **sustul-ī**, **sublāt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I raise, I take away.

sublātus, -a, -um, *p.p.*, elated.

perīcul-um, -ī, *n.*, danger.

sub·eŏ, **·īre**, **·iī**, **·itum**, *v.n.*, I go under, I undergo.

par-ātus, -āta, -ātum, *perf. part.*, prepared (parŏ).

XII.

Rauric-ī (**Raurac-ī**), -ōrum, *m.*, the Raurici, on south bank of the Rhine.

Tuling-ī, -ōrum, *m.*, the Tulingi, a German tribe.

Latovīc-ī, -ōrum, *m.*, the Latovici, a German tribe.

cōnsil-ium, -iī, *n.*, plan, design.

ūt-or, -ī, **ūs-us sum**, *v. dep.* 3, I use, I make use of.

ex·ūr-ŏ, -ere, **·ūss-ī**, **·ūst-um**, *v.a.* 3, I burn up.

ūnā, *adv.*, at the same time, together.

Boi-ī, -ōrum, *m.*, the Boii.

ad·**scisc**-ŏ, -ere, ·**scīv**-ī, ·**scīt**-um, *v.a.* 3, I admit.

omnīnŏ, *adv.*, altogether.

Sēquan-ī, -ōrum, *m.*, the Sequani.

dif·**ficil**-is, -e, *adj.*, difficult (facilis).

alt-issimus, *superl. adj.*, (altus VI.).

im·**pend**-eŏ, -ēre, -ī, **pēns**-um, *v.n.* 2, I overhang.

per·**pauc**-ī, -ae, -a, *adj.*, very few.

pro·**hib**-eŏ, -ēre, -uī, **-it**-um, *v.a.* 2, I hinder, I restrain.

multō, *adv.*, much.

ex·**pedīt**-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, unencumbered, clear.

Allobrog-ēs, -um, *m.*, the Allobroges.

flū ŏ, -ere, **flūx**-ī, **flux**-um, *v.n.* 3, I flow.

nōn·**nūll**-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, some.

vad-um, -ī, *n.*, a ford (vādŏ, I go).

trāns·**eŏ**, ·**īre**, ·**i**-ī, ·**it**-um, *v.a.*, I cross.

Genāv-a, -ae, *f.*, Geneva.

pōn-s, -tis, *m.*, a bridge.

XIII.

exīstim-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I think, I reckon.

vel, *conj.*, or; **vel**...**vel**, either ...or.

vīs (**vim**, **vī**, *pl.*, **vīr**-ēs, **-ium**), *f.*, strength, force.

eŏ, īre, **īv**-ī, *or* **i**-ī, **it**-um, *v.n.*, *irreg.*, I go.

pat-ior, -ī, **pass**-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I bear, I suffer, I allow.

profect-iŏ, -iōnis, *f.*, a setting out.

con·**vent**-us, -ūs, *m.*, a meeting.

Caes-ar, -aris, *m.*, Caesar.

nūnti-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I announce, I tell.

mātūr-ŏ, *v.n.* 1, I hasten.

urb-s, -is, *f.*, a city.

ūlter-ior, -ius, *comp. adj.*, further (ūltrā, beyond).

per·**ven**-iŏ, -īre, ·**vēn**-ī, ·**vent**-um, *v.n.*, I reach, I arrive.

mīl-es, -itis, *m.*, a soldier.

imper-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I command, I order.

legi-ŏ, -ōnis, *f.*, a legion.

re·**scind**-ŏ, -ere, ·**scid**-ī, ·**sciss**-um, *v.a.* 3, I break down, I cut away.

iub-eŏ, -ēre, **iūss**-ī, **iūss**-um, *v.a.* 2, I command.

XIV.

ad·**vent**-us, -ūs, *m.*, arrival.

cert-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, fixed, certain.

fi-ŏ, -erī, **fact**-us sum, *v. pass.*, I am made, I become.

certior fierī, to be informed.

lēgāt-us, -ī, *m.*, an ambassador, a lieutenant.

mitt-ŏ, -ere, **mīs-ī**, **mīss-um**, *v.a.* 3, I send.

Nammei-us, -ī, *m.*, Nammeius, a Helvetian noble.

Verucloeti-us, -ī, *m.*, Verucloëtius, a Helvetian noble.

prīnceps, prīncip-is, *adj.*, first, chief.

vol-ŏ, vell-e, vol-uī, *v.n.*, I am willing, I wish.

volunt-ās, -ātis, *f.*, will, favour, goodwill.

sine, *prep. gov. abl.*, without.

ūll-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, any.

malefic-ium, -iī, *n.*, mischief, harm (male, faciŏ).

memor-ia, -iae, *f.*, memory.

ten-eŏ, -ēre, -uī, -tum, *v.a.* 2, I hold.

Lūc-ius, -iī, *m.*, Lucius.

Cass-ius, -iī, *m.*, Cassius.

cōns-ul, -ulis, *m.*, a consul.

oc·cīd-ŏ, -ere, -ī, **·cīs-um**, *v.a.* 3, I kill.

exercit-us, -ūs, *m.*, an army.

pell-ŏ, -ere, **pepul-ī, puls-um**, *v.a.* 3, I drive, I defeat.

sub, *prep. with acc. and abl.*, under, close to.

iug-um, -ī, *n.*, a yoke, a ridge (of a mountain).

con·cēd-ŏ, -ere, **·cēss-ī, ·cēss-um**, *v.a.* 3, I grant, I allow.

put-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I think.

facult-ās, -ātis, *f.*, opportunity, means.

darētur, *from* dŏ (IX.).

in·imīc-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, unfriendly (amīcus, a friend).

temper-ŏ, *v.n.* 1, I refrain.

iniūr-ia, -iae, *f.*, injustice, wrong.

re·spond-eŏ, -ēre, -ī, **·spōns-um**, *v.a.* 2, I answer.

dē·līber-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I deliberate, I consider.

sūm-ŏ, -ere, **sūmps-ī, sūmpt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I take, I choose.

nōndum, *adv.*, not yet.

con·ven-iŏ, -īre, **·vēn-ī**, -tum, *v.n.* 4, I come together, I agree, I meet.

Īd-ūs, -uum, *f. pl.*, the Ides.

Aprīl-is, -is, *m.*, April.

re·vert-or, -ī, ·vers-us, *v. dep.* 3, I return.

XV.

inter-eā, *adv.*, meanwhile.

īn·flu-ŏ, -ere, **·flūx-ī, ·flux-um**, *v.n.* 3, I flow into.

mūr-us, -ī, *m.*, a wall.

foss-a, -ae, *f.*, a ditch.

per·dūc-ŏ, -ere, **·dūx-ī, ·duct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I bring, I carry.

de·inde, *adv.*, then, in the next place.

prae·sid-ium, -iī, *n.*, a guard, garrison (prae, sedeŏ).

dis·pōn-ŏ, -ere, **·pos-uī**, **posit-um**, *v.a.* 3, I place in different parts, I station.

castell-um, -ī, *n.*, a small fort, a stronghold, a redoubt.

com·mūn-iŏ, -īre, -īvī, -ītum, *v.a.* 4, I fortify strongly.

ita, *adv.*, so, thus.

facilius, *comp. adv.*, *see* facile (VII.).

tandem, *adv.*, at last, at length.

ven-iŏ, -īre, **vēn-ī**, **vent-um**, *v.n.* 4, I come.

neg-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I deny, I refuse, I say ... not.

os·tend-ŏ, -ere, **-ī**, **·tent-um**, *v.a.* 3, I show.

dē·ic-iŏ, -ere, **·iēc-ī**, **·iect-um**, *v.a.* 3, I throw down, I deject.

al-ius, -ia, -iud, *adj.*, other, another; **aliī**, some ... **aliī**, others.

nāv-is, -is, *f.*, a ship.

iung-ŏ, -ere, **iūnx-ī**, **iūnct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I join.

rat-is, -is, *f.*, a raft, a ship.

com·plūr-ēs, -a (-ia), *adj.*, many.

nōn·numquam (**·nunquam**), *adv.*, sometimes.

inter·diū, *adv.*, by day.

saepius, *comp. adv.*, *see* saepe (II).

noctū, *adv.*, by night.

per·rūmp-ŏ, -ere, **·rūp-ī**, **·rupt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I break through.

hīc, *adv.*, here.

minim-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, least, smallest.

altitūd-ŏ, -inis, *f.*, height, depth.

op-us, -eris, *n.*, work.

mūnīt-iŏ, -iōnis, *f.*, a fortifying.

con·curs-us, -ūs, *m.*, a running together, massing.

tēl-um, -ī, *n.*, weapon, shaft.

re·pell-ŏ, -ere, **reppul-ī**, **repuls-um**, I drive back.

cōnāt-us, -ūs, *m.*, an attempt.

dē·sist-ŏ, -ere, **·stit-ī**, **·stit-um**, *v.n.* 3, I leave off, I cease from, I desist.

XVI.

re·linqu-ŏ, -ere, **·līqu-ī**, **·līct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I leave.

vi-a, -ae, *f.*, a way, a road.

prīmō, *adv.*, at first.

nōl-ŏ, **noll-e**, **nōl-uī**, *v.n.*, I am unwilling.

spont-e, *abl.*, **spont-is**, *gen.* (*no other cases*), *f.*; **suā sponte**, of one's own accord.

dēprecāt-or, -ōris, *m.*, an intercessor, mediator.

grāt-ia, -iae, *f.*, favour, popularity; *pl.*, thanks.

largīt-iŏ, -iōnis, *f.*, liberality, bribery.

plūrimum, *adv.*, most.

dūc-ŏ, -ere, **dūx-ī**, **duct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I lead; in matrimonium dūcere = to marry.

ad·duct-us. *See* addūcŏ (VIII.).

nov-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, new.

stud-eŏ, -ēre, -uī, (*no supine*), *v.n.* 2, I desire earnestly.

quam, *adv.*, than (*with comp.*); as...as possible (*with superl.*).

plūrim-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, most, very many.

ob-ses, -sidis, *m. and f.*, a hostage.

nē, *conj.*, lest, in order that not.

trāns·it-ūrus. *See* trānseŏ (XII.).

XVII.

re·nūnti-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I bring back word.

vell-e, *see* volŏ (XIV.).

Santon-ī, -ōrum (-ēs, -um.), the Santoni, a Keltic tribe. *See* note.

Tolōsāt-ēs, -um, *m.*, the Tolosates. *See* note.

ab·sum, **·esse**, **ā·fu-ī**, *v.n.*, I am absent, I am distant.

intel·leg-ŏ, -ere, **·lēx-ī**, **·lēct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I perceive, I understand.

pat-ēns, -entis, *adj.*, open (pateŏ).

frūment-ārius, **-āria**, **-ārium**, *adj.*, of corn, corn-growing.

hab-eŏ, -ēre, -uī, -itum, *v.a.* 2, I have, I consider.

perīcul-ōsus, -ōsa, -ōsum, *adj.*, dangerous.

fore, *see* sum (II.).

T. = **Tit-us**, -ī, *m.*, Titus.

Labiēn-us, -ī, *m.*, Labienus.

prae·fic-iŏ, -ere, **·fēc-ī**, **·fect-um**, *v.a.* 3, I set over.

Ītal-ia, -iae, *f.*, Italy.

ibĭ, *adv.*, there.

cōn·scrīb-ŏ, -ere, **·scrīps-ī**, **·scrīpt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I enrol, I levy.

circum, *prep. with acc.*, around, near.

Aquilē-ia, -iae, *f.*, Aquileia, a town in N. Italy.

hiem-ŏ, *v.n.* 1, I winter.

hībern-a, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, winter-quarters.

ē·dūc-ŏ, -ere, **·dūx-ī**, **·duct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I lead out.

quīnque, *adj.*, five.

Alp-ēs, -ium, the Alps.

īre, *see* eŏ (XIII.).

XVIII.

Ceutrōn-ēs, -um, *m.*, the Ceutrones. *See* note.

Graiocel-ī, -ōrum, *m.*, the Graiocĕli. *See* note.

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Caturig-ēs, -um, *m.*, the Caturiges. *See* note.

super-ior, -ius, *comp. adj.*, higher, better, former.

reppulit. *See* repellŏ (XV.).

Ocel-um, -ī, *n.*, Ocelum, a town of the Graioceli.

Vocont-iī, -iōrum, *m.*, the Vocontii. *See* note.

sept-imus, -ima, -imum, *adj.*, seventh.

inde, *adv.*, thence, then.

Segusiāv-ī (-**āns-ī**), -ōrum, *m.*, the Segusiavi. *See* note.

extrā, *prep. with acc.*, beyond.

prīm-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, first.

iam, *adv.*, now, already.

angust-iae, -iārum, *f. pl.*, narrowness, defiles (angustus).

trā-dūc-ō (**trāns-d-**), -ere, **-dūx-ī**, **-duct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I lead across (trāns, dūcŏ).

popul-or, *v. dep.* 1, I lay waste, I ravage.

dē-fen-dŏ, -ere, -ī, **-fēns-um** *v.a.* 3, I keep off, I protect, I defend.

XIX.

bene, *adv.*, well.

mer-eŏ, -ēre, -uī, -itum, *v.a.* 2, I earn, I deserve.

paene, *adv.*, nearly, almost.

cōn-spect-us, **-ūs**, *m.*, sight (cōnspiciŏ, I behold).

vāst-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I lay waste, I ravage.

dēb-eŏ, *v.a.* 2, I owe, I ought.

līber-ī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, children (līber, free).

servit-ūs, -ūtis, *f.*, slavery (servus, a slave).

ex-pūgn-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I storm, I carry by storm.

quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, *pron.*, a certain one, a certain.

gēn-s, gen-tis, *f.*, a race, a nation, a people.

nōm-en, -inis, *n.*, a name.

Ambarr-ī, -ōrum, *m.*, the Ambarri, a Keltic people.

host-is, -is, *m.*, an enemy.

item, *adv.*, also, likewise.

possess-iŏ, -iōnis, *f.*, a possession (possideŏ).

fug-a, -ae, *f.*, flight.

re-cip-iŏ, -ere, **-cēp-ī**, **-cept-um**, *v.a.* 3, I receive.

re-cipere sē, to betake one's self.

dē-mōnstr-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I show, I point out.

nihil, *n. indecl.*, nothing.

praeter, *prep. with acc.*, beyond, besides, except.

sōl-um, -ī, *n.*, soil, ground.

ex-spect-ŏ (**ex-p-**), *v.a.* 1, I await, I expect.

dum, *conj.*, while, until.

Santon-ī, **-ōrum** (**-ēs**, **-um**), the Santoni. *See* XVII.

fortūn-a, **-ae**, *f.*, fortune; *pl.*, property.

XX.

Ar-ar, **-aris**, *m.*, the Saône. *See* note.

in·crēdi-bilis, **-bile**, *adj.*, incredible, marvellous.

lēn-itās, **-itātis**, *f.*, smoothness.

uter, **utra**, **utrum** (*gen.*, utrīus, *dat.*, utrī), *pron.*, which of the two.

ocul-us, **-ī**, *m.*, eye, eyesight.

iūdic-ō, *v.a.* 1, I judge.

lint-er, **-ris**, *f.*, a boat, a skiff.

iūnct-us. *See* iungō (XV.).

ex·plōrāt-or, **-ōris**, *m.*, a scout, a pioneer.

quart-us, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, a fourth.

citrā, *prep. gov. acc.*, on this side of.

vigil-ia, **-iae**, *f.*, a watch.

castr-a, **-ōrum**, *n. pl.*, a camp.

profect-us. *See* proficīscor (VIII.).

im·ped-iō, *v.a.* 4, I hinder, I prevent (in, pēs).

in·opīn-āns, **-antis**, *adj.*, not expecting, unaware.

ag·gred-ior, **-ī** (**ad·g-**), **·gress-us sum**, *v. dep.*, I attack.

con·cīd-ō, **-ere**, **-ī**, **·cīs-um**, *v.a.* 3, I cut to pieces.

mand-ō, *v.a.* 1, I entrust, I commit, I abandon, I command.

silv-a, **-ae**, *f.*, a wood.

ab·d-ō, **-ere**, **·did-ī**, **dit-um**, *v.a.* 3, I hide.

XXI.

pāg-us, **-ī**, *m.*, a village, a canton.

Tigurīn-us, **-ī**, *m.*, Tigurinus, one of the Helvetian cantons.

Helvēt-ia, **-iae**, *f.*, Helvetia, now Switzerland.

quattuor, *adj.*, four.

L. = Lūcius.

inter·fic-iō, **-ere**, **·fēc-ī**, **·fect-um**, *v.a.* 3, I slay, I kill.

īn·sīgn-is, **-e**, *adj.*, distinguished, signal.

calamit-ās, **-ātis**, *f.*, a disaster.

in·tul-erat. *See* īnferō (VII.).

nunc, *adv.*, now.

sīve, *conj.*, whether; sīve... sīve, whether... or.

cās-us, **-ūs**, *m.*, a chance (cadō, I fall).

de-us, **-ī**, *m.*, a god.

im·mortāl-is (**in·m-**), **-e**, *adj.*, immortal.

poen-a, **-ae**, *f.*, a punishment, a penalty.

per·solv-ō, **-ere**, **-ī**, **·solūt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I pay.

public-us, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, public.

ulcīsc-or, **-ī**, **ult**-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I avenge, I punish.

Pis-ŏ, -ōnis, *m.*, Piso.

av-us, -ī, *m.*, a grandfather.

soc-er, -erī, *m.*, a father-in-law.

cad-ŏ, -ere, **cecid**-ī, **cās**-um, *v.n.* 3, I fall.

mod-us, -ī, *m.*, a limit, a manner.

cōn·**sequ**-or, -ī, ·**secūt**-us, *v. dep.* I pursue, I overtake.

XXII.

repent-īnus, -īna, -īnum, *adj.*, sudden (repente, suddenly).

com·**mov**-eŏ, -ēre, ·**mōv**-ī, ·**mōt**-um, *v.a.* 2, I disturb.

vīgintī, *adj.*, twenty.

aegerrimē, *superl. adv.*, with very great difficulty (aegrē, with difficulty).

cōn·**fic**-iŏ, -ere, ·**fēc**-ī, ·**fect**-um, *v.a.* 3, I accomplish.

Divic-ŏ, -ōnis, *m.*, Divico.

Cassi-ānus, -āna, -ānum, *adj.*, Cassian.

dux, duc-is, *m.*, a leader, a general.

ag-ŏ, -ere, **ēg**-ī, **āct**-um, *v.a.* 3, I do, I act, I treat.

nōs, *pl.* of egŏ, *pers. pron.*, I.

ībimus, *from* eŏ (XIII.).

ubī, *conj.*, where.

sīn, *conj.*, but if, if however.

per·**sequ**-or, -ī, ·**secūt**-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I follow up, I pursue.

per·**sevēr**-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I persist.

ob·**līvīsc**-or, -ī, **oblīt**-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I forget.

prīs-tinus, -tina, -tinum, *adj.*, former, ancient.

vinc-ŏ, -ere, **vīc**-ī, **vīct**-um. *v.a.* 3, I conquer.

dēspic-iŏ, -ere, ·**spēx**-ī, ·**spect**-um, *v.a.* 3, I look down upon, I disdain.

magis, *adv.*, more, rather.

dol-us, -ī, *m.*, guile, deceit.

aut, *conj.*, or.

īnsidi-ae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, ambush, treachery.

nīt-or, -ī, **nīs**-us (**nīx**-us) sum, *v. dep.* 3, I rely upon, I strive.

sol-eŏ, -ēre, -itus sum, *v.n.* 2, I am wont, I am accustomed.

XXIII.

rec-ēns, -entis, *adj.*, fresh, recent.

dē·**pōn**-ŏ, -ere, ·**pos**-uī, **posit**-um, *v.a.*, I lay down, I lay aside.

egŏ, *pers. pron.*, I.

invīt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, unwilling.

tempt-ŏ (**tent**-ŏ), *v.a. and n.* 1, I attempt, I try.

vēx-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I harass, I ravage.

cum (*not* **quum**), *conj.*, when, since, although.

tamen, *adv.*, yet, nevertheless.

dare, *from* dŏ (IX.).

vult-is, *from* volŏ (XIV.).

satis·fac-iŏ, -ere, **·fēc**-ī, **·fact**-um, *v.a.* 3, I satisfy, I apologise.

tū, *pers. pron.*, thou; *pl.* vōs, you.

tum, *adv.*, then.

inquam, *v. def.*, I say.

māiōr-ēs, -um, *m.*, ancestors.

īn·stitu-ŏ, -ere, -uī, ūtum, *v.a.* 3, I instruct, I draw up.

ac·cip-iŏ, -ere, **·cēp**-ī, **cept**-um, *v.a.* 3, I perceive (ad capiŏ).

cōn·suēsc-ŏ, -ere, **·suēv**-ī, **·suēt**-um, *v.n.* 3, I accustom myself; *perf.*, I am accustomed.

test-is, -is, *com.*, a witness.

respōns-um, -ī, *n.*, an answer (respondeŏ).

dat-us. *See* dŏ (IX.).

dis·cēd-ŏ, -ere, **·cēss**-ī, **·cēss**-um, *v.n.* 3, I depart.

post-erus, -era, -erum, *adj.*, subsequent, next.

mov-eŏ, -ēre, **mōv**-ī, **mōt**-um, *v.a.* 2, I move.

equitāt-us, -ūs, *m.*, cavalry (eques, a horseman).

prae·mitt-ŏ, -ere, **·mīs**-ī, **·mīss**-um, *v.a.* 3, I send forward.

cupidius, *comp. adv.*, too eagerly (cupidē).

nov-issimus, -issima, -issimum, *superl. adj.* *See* novus (XVI.).

āg-men, -minis, *n.*, an army in column; **novissimum āgmen**, the rear.

īn·sequ-or, -ī, **·secūt**-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I follow up.

ali-ēnus, -ēna, -ēnum, *adj.*, belonging to another, *here* disadvantageous.

com·mitt-ŏ, -ere, **·mīs**-ī, **·mīss**-um, *v.a.* 3, I bring together, *here*, I join.

pauc-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, small; *pl.*, few.

XXIV.

sub·lāt-ī sunt. *See* tollŏ (XI.).

audācius, *comp. adv.*, more boldly (audācter, boldly).

sub·sist-ŏ, -ere, **·stit**-ī (*no supine*), *v.n.* 3, I make a stand.

lacēss-ŏ, -ere, -īvī, -ītum, *v.a.* 3, I harass, I attack.

coep-ī, -isse, *def. v.a. and n.* 3, I began, undertook.

vix, *adv.*, scarcely, with difficulty.

rapīn-a, -ae, *f.*, rapine, plunder.

pābulāt-iŏ, -iōnis, *f.*, foraging.

populāt-iŏ, -iōnis, *f.*, ravaging.

circiter, *adv.*, about.

quīn·decim, *adj.*, fifteen.

amplius, *noun or adv.*, more.

quīn-ī, -ae, -a, *distrib. adj.*, five each.

sēn-ī, -ae, **-a**, *distrib. adj.*, six each.

inter·sum, ·**esse**, ·**fu-ī**, *v.n.*, I am between.

XXV.

interim, *adv.*, meanwhile.

cottīdiē, *or* **cotīdiē**, *adv.*, daily.

publicē, *adv.*, in the name of the state.

pollic-eor, -ērī, -itus sum, *v. dep.* 2, I promise.

flāgit-ō, *v.a.* 1, I demand, I keep asking.

propter, *prep. gov. acc.*, on account of, close to.

mātūr-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, ripe.

pābul-um, -ī, *n.*, fodder.

sub·veh-ō, -ere, ·**vēx-ī**, ·**vēct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I carry up (stream).

ā·vert-ō, -ere, -ī, ·**vers-um**, *v.a.* 3, I turn aside, I avert.

cōn·fer-ō, -re, ·**tul-ī**, **con·lāt-um** (**col·l-**), *v.a. irreg.*, I bring together.

com·port-ō, *v.a.* 1, I carry together, I convey.

ad·sum (**as·s-**), ·**esse**, ·**fu-ī**, *v.n. irreg.*, I am near, I am at hand.

XXVI.

diūtius, *comp. adv.*, too long (diū, long).

īn·st-ō, -āre, ·**stit-ī**, ·**stāt-ūrus**, *v.n.* 1, I am near, I press forward.

mēt-ior, -īrī, **mēns-us sum**, *v. dep.* 4, I measure out.

oport-et, -ēre, -uit, *v. impers.* 2, it behoves.

oportet mē, it behoves me = I ought.

con·voc-ō, *v.a.* 1, I call together, I summon.

Lisc-us, -ī, *m.*, Liscus.

summ-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, highest, chief, greatest.

prae·sum, ·**esse**, ·**fu-ī**, *v.n. irreg.*, I am before, I am in command of.

graviter, *adv.*, heavily, vehemently.

ac·cūs-ō, *v.a.* 1, I accuse, I bring to trial (ad, causa).

quod, *conj.*, because, whereas.

tam, *adv.*, so.

necessāri-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, necessary, urgent.

propīnqu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, near.

sub·lev-ō, *v.a.* 1, I raise up, I aid.

gravius, *comp. adv. of* graviter (*see above*).

quer-or, -ī, **quest-us sum**, *v. dep.* 3, I complain.

prec-ēs, -um, *f. pl.*, prayers, petitions.

dē·stitu-ō, -ere, -ī, ·**stitū-tum**, *v.a.* 3, I forsake, I abandon.

XXVII.

dēmum, *adv.*, at length.

ōrāt-iō, -iōnis, *f.*, a speech.

plēb-s (**plēb**-ēs), -is (-ēī), *f.*, the common people.

val-eŏ, ēre, -uī, -itūrus, *v.n.* 2, I am strong, I prevail.

prīvātim, *adv.*, privately.

plūs, **plūr**-is, *n. subst. and adv.*, more; *pl. adj.*, several, very many, more.

sēditi-ōsus, -ōsa, -ōsum, *adj.*, seditious, factious.

im·prob-us (**in·p**-), -a, -um, *adj.*, wicked, reckless.

serm-ŏ, -ōnis, *f.*, talk.

dē·terr-eŏ, *v.a.* 2, I frighten off.

satius, *comp. adv.*, better (satis).

per·fer-ŏ, -re, **·tul**-ī, **·lāt**-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I carry through, I submit to.

dubit-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I doubt.

quīn, *conj.*, that not, but that.

super-ŏ, *v.a. and n.* 1, I overcome, I prevail.

lībert-ās, -ātis, *f.*, liberty.

ērept-ūrus. *See* ēripiŏ (X.).

co·erc-eŏ, *v.a.* 2, I restrain (con, arceŏ).

quant-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, how great.

quam·diū, *adv.*, how long.

tac-eŏ, *v.n.* 2, I am silent.

XXVIII.

dē·sīgn-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I point at, I denote.

plūr-ēs. *See* plus (XXVI.).

praesēn-s, **-ent**-is, *adj.*, present (praesum).

iact-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I bandy about, I discuss.

celeriter, *adv.*, swiftly, speedily (celer).

dī·mitt-ŏ, -ere, **·mīs**-ī, **·mīss**-um, *v.a.* 3, I dismiss.

re·tin-eŏ, -ēre, -uī, **·tent**-um, *v.a.* 2, I restrain, I detain.

quaer-ŏ, -ere, **quaesīv**-ī, **quaesīt**-um, *v.a.* 3, I seek.

sōl-us, -a, -um (*gen.*, **sol**-īus; *dat.*, **sōl**-ī), *adj.*, alone, only.

līberius, *comp. adv.*, more freely (līberē).

sēcrētō, *adv.*, secretly.

re·per-iŏ, -īre, **rep·per**-ī, **re·pert**-um, *v.a.* 4, I find, I discover.

vēr-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, true.

aud-iŏ, *v.a.* 4, I hear.

audāc-ia, -iae, *f.*, boldness.

līberāl-itās, -itātis, *f.*, generosity (līberālis).

novae rēs, a revolution (XVI. and II.).

cupid-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, eager for, desirous of.

portōr-ium, -iī, *n.*, customs, toll (portus, a harbour).

vēctīg-al, -ālis, *n.*, a tax (vehŏ).

parv-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, small, low.

pret-ium, -iī, *n.*, a price.

red·**im**-ŏ, -ere, ·**ēm**-ī, ·**ēmpt**-um, *v.a.* 3, I buy in, I contract for.

lic-et, -ēre, -uit, *and* -itum est, *v. impers.* 2, it is lawful, it is allowed.

nēm-ŏ, -inem, *comm.*, no one.

contrā, *prep. with acc.*, against.

lic-eor, -ērī, -itus sum, *v. dep.* 2, I bid.

aud-eŏ, ēre, **aus**-us sum, *v.n. semidep.* 2, I dare.

XXIX.

familiār-is, -e, *adj.*, belonging to a **familia** or household, **rēs familiāris** = property.

aug-eŏ, -ēre, **aux**-ī, **auct**-um, *v.a.* 2, I augment, I increase.

larg-ior, *v. dep.* 4, I spend money, I bribe.

sūmpt-us, -ūs, *m.*, expense, cost.

semper, *adv.*, always.

al-ŏ, -ere, -uī, -tum (-itum), *v.a.* 3, I feed, I keep up.

largiter, *adv.*, largely, extensively.

potent-ia, -iae, *f.*, power (potēns).

māt-er, -ris, *f.*, a mother.

Biturig-ēs, -um, *m.*, the Bituriges.

illīc, *adv.*, there.

nōbil-issimus, -issima, -issimum, *superl. adj.* *See* nōbilis (V.).

āc, *conj.*, and.

potent-issimus, -issima, -issimum, *superl. adj.* *See* potēns (X.).

con·**loc**-ŏ (**col**·**l**-), *v.a.* 1, I put together, I give in marriage.

ux-or, -ōris, *f.*, a wife.

sor-or, -ōris, *f.*, a sister.

propīnqu-a, -ae, *f.*, a (female) relation.

dederat, *from* dŏ (IX.).

fav-eŏ, -ēre, **fāv**-ī, **faut**-ūrus, *v.n.* 2, *with dat.*, I favour, I am favourable.

adfīnit-ās, -ātis, *f.*, kinship, relationship.

ōd-ī, -isse, *v. def.* (*perf. with pres. signification*), I hate.

dē·**minu**-ŏ, -ere, -ī, ·**minū**-tum, *v.a.* 3, I make less.

antīqu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, ancient.

hon-or, -ōris, *m.*, esteem.

re·**stitu**-ŏ, -ere, -ī, ·**stitū**-tum, *v.a.* 3, I restore, I replace.

XXX.

quis, **qua**, **quid**, *indef. pron.*, any, anyone, anything.

ac·cid-ŏ, -ere, -ī, **·cās-um**, *v.n.* 3, I happen.

modo, *adv.*, only.

dē·spēr-ŏ, *v.n.* 1, I despair.

ante, *prep. gov. acc.*, before.

equ-es, -itis, *m.*, a horseman; *pl.*, cavalry.

advers-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, unsuccessful.

auxil-ium, -ī, *n.*, help, aid.

per·terr-eŏ, *v.a.* 2, I terrify.

cō·gnōsc-ŏ, -ere, **·gnōv-ī**, **·gnit-um**, *v.a.* 3, I discover, I learn.

cert-issimus, -issima, -issimum, *superl. adj.*, most certain (certus).

suspīc-iŏ (**suspīt-iŏ**), -iōnis, *f.*, suspicion; *pl.*, grounds of suspicion.

ac·cēd-ŏ, -ere, **·cēss-ī**, **·cēss-um**, *v.n.* 3, I go to, I am added.

dand-ōs *from* dŏ (IX.).

cūr-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I take care of, I see (that a thing is done).

iūss-erat, *from* iubeŏ (XIII.).

quārē, *adv.*, wherefore.

anim·ad·vert-ŏ, -ere, -ī, **·vers-um**, *v.a.* 3, I perceive; animadvertere in, I rebuke (animus, ad, vertŏ).

XXXI.

re·pūgn-ŏ, *v.n.* 1, I resist, I refuse, I am opposed to.

stud-ium, -ī, *n.*, zeal, desire, regard.

ē·greg-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, eminent, great (ē, grex, a herd).

fid-ēs, -eī, *f.*, fidelity.

iūstit-ia, -iae, *f.*, sense of justice.

temperant-ia, -iae, *f.*, moderation.

cōgnōv-erat, *from* cōgnōscŏ (XXX.).

ver-eor, -ērī, -itus sum, *v. dep.* 2, I fear.

supplic-ium, -ī, *n.*, punishment, execution.

of·fend-ŏ, -ere, -ī, **·fēns-um**, *v.a.* 3, I offend, I hurt.

voc-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I call, I summon.

cottīdi-ānus *or* **cotīdi-ānus**, -āna, -ānum, *adj.*, usual, every-day.

interpr-es, -etis, *com.*, an interpreter.

re·mov-eŏ, -ēre, **·mōv-ī**, **·mōt-um**, *v.a.* 2, I remove, I send away.

C. = **Gāi-us**, -ī, *m.*, Gaius. *See* note.

Valer-ius, -iī, *m.*, Valerius.

Procill-us, -ī, *m.*, Procillus.

con·loqu-or (**col·l-**), -ī, **·locūt-us sum**, *v. dep.* 3, I talk with, I confer with.

simul, *adv.*, at the same time.

doc-eŏ, ēre, -uī, **doc-tum**, *v.a.* 2, I teach, I inform.

concil-ium, -iī, *n.*, an assembly, a council.

sēparātim, *adv.*, separately.

quisque, quaeque, quidque (and as *adj.*, **quodque**), *indef. pron.*, each.

pet-ŏ, -ere, -īvī, -ītum, *v.a.* 3, I seek, I ask for.

hort-or, *v. dep.* 1, I advise, I urge.

offēns-iŏ, -iōnis, *f.*, offence. Sine offēnsiōne animī, without hurting the feelings.

cōgnit-us. *See* cōgnōscŏ (XXX.).

XXXII.

lacrim-a, *f.*, a tear.

ob·secr-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I beseech.

sc-iŏ, *v.a.* 4, I know.

quisquam, quicquam, *indef. pron.*, anyone (at all), nec quisquam, and no one.

minimum, *adv.*, least, very little.

adulēscent-ia, -iae, *f.*, youth.

crēsc-ŏ, -ere, **crēv-ī**, **crēt-um**, *v.n.* 3, I increase in influence.

op-ēs, -um, *pl. f.*, wealth, influence.

min-uŏ, -uere, -uī, -ūtum, *v.a.* 3, I lessen, I diminish (minor).

pernic-iēs, -iēī, *f.*, destruction.

am-or, -ōris, *m.*, love.

frāter-nus, -na, -num, *adj.*, brotherly (frāter).

existimāt-iŏ, -iōnis, *f.*, judgment, reputation.

vulg-us, -ī, *n.*, the common people.

fi-ŏ, -erī, **fact-us sum**, *v. quasi-pass.*, I am made, I happen.

quam-ob-rem, *adv.*, wherefore.

XXXIII.

verb-um, *n.*, a word.

fl-eŏ, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum, *v.a.* 2, I weep.

dextr-a, -ae, *f.*, the right hand.

prēnd-ŏ, *contracted from* **prehend-ŏ**, -ere, -ī, **prehēns-um**, *v.a.* 3, I grasp, I take.

cōn·sōl-or, *v. dep.* 1, I comfort.

rōg-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I ask.

ōr-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I beg, I pray.

tant-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, so great, so much.

aestim-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I value.

rēs public-a, **reī public-ae**, *f.*, the state, the commonwealth.

condōn-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I forgive.

ad·hib-eŏ, *v.a.* 2, I summon to.

re·prehend-ŏ (*see above* prehendŏ), *v.a.* 3, I blame.

prō·pōn-ŏ, -ere, **·pos-uī**, **·posit-um**, *v.a.* 3, I put forward, I show.

mon-eŏ, *v.a.* 2, I warn, I advise.

vīt-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I avoid.

praeter-itus, -ita, -itum, *adj.*, past.

cust-ōs, -ōdis, *m. f.*, a guard, a keeper.

pōn-ŏ, -ere, pos-uī, pos-itum, *v.a.* 3, I place, I pitch (a camp).

loqu-or, -ī, locūt-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I speak, I talk.

XXXIV.

cōn·sīd-ŏ, -ere, ·sēd-ī, ·sess-um, *v.n.* 3, I take up a station, I settle.

octŏ, *adj.*, eight.

quāl-is, -e, *adj.*, such as; of what kind.

a·scēns-us (ad·s-), -ūs, *m.*, an ascent (ascendŏ).

circu-itus, -itūs, *m.*, going round (circum, eŏ).

re·nūnti-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I bring back word.

Tit-us, -ī, *m.*, Titus.

Labiēn-us, -ī, *m.*, Labienus.

praet-or, -ōris, *m.*, a praetor (a Roman magistrate).

a·scend-ŏ (ad·s-), -ere, -ī, ·scēns-um, *v.n.* 3, I mount, I climb (ad, scandŏ).

quō, *adv.*, whither, where.

ī-erant. *See* eŏ (XIII.).

Publ-ius, -iī, *m.*, Publius.

Cōnsid-ius, -iī, *m.*, Considius.

mīlitār-is, -e, *adj.*, military, rēs mīlitāris, military tactics.

perīt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, skilled in.

Sull-a, -ae, *m.*, Sulla.

posteā, *adv.*, afterwards, after.

Marc-us, -ī, *m.*, Marcus.

Crass-us, -ī, *m.*, Crassus.

XXXV.

lūx, lūc-is, *f.*, light; prīmâ lūce, at dawn.

longius, *comp. adv.*, longer, farther.

quīngent-ī, -ae, -a, *adj.*, five hundred.

captīv-us, -ī, *m.*, a prisoner.

com·per-iŏ, -īre, -ī, -tum, *v.a.* 4, I ascertain.

admīss-us, -a, -um, *part.*, allowed.

equ-us, -ī, *m.*, a horse; equō admissō, at full gallop.

ac·curr-ŏ, -ere, -ī (·cucurr-ī), ·curs-um, *v.n.* 3, I run to.

Gallic-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the Gauls.

īn·sīgn-e, -is, *n.*, an ensign; īnsīgnia, accoutrements, esp. helmets.

coll-is, -is, *m.*, a hill.

sub·dūc-ŏ, -ere, ·dūx-ī, ·duct-um, *v.a.* 3, I draw up, I draw off.

aci-ēs, -ēī. *f.*, battle array, line of battle.

īn·stru-ŏ, -ere, ·strūx-ī, ·strūct-um, *v.a.* 3, I draw up, I arrange.

prae·cip-iŏ, -ere, ·cēp-ī, ·cept-

um, *v.a.* 3, I order, I instruct (prae, capiŏ).

com·mitt-ŏ, -ere, **·mīs-ī, ·mīss-**um, *v.a.* 3, I bring together; committere proelium, to join battle.

nisī, *conj.*, if not, unless.

prope, *prep. with acc.*, near.

vīs-us. *See* videŏ (VII.).

im·pet-us, -ūs, *m.*, an attack.

ex·spect-ŏ (ex·p-), *v.a.*1, I await, I expect.

abs·tin-eŏ, -ēre, **·tin-uī, ·tent-**um, *v.n.* 2, I refrain, I abstain.

XXXVI.

dēnique, *adv.*, at length, at last.

tim-or, -ōris, *m.*, fear.

vīs-us, -a, -um, *part.* of videŏ; prō visō, as if seen.

solit-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, accustomed (soleŏ, XXII.).

inter·vall-um, -ī, *n.*, interval.

postrīdiē, *adv.*, the next day; postrīdiē ēius diēī, the next day.

bīdu-um, -ī, *n.*, a space of two days.

super·sum, -esse, -fu-ī, *v.n.*, I remain, I am left.

Bibract-e, -is, *n.*, Bibracte.

cōpiōs-issimus, -issima, -issimum, *superl. adj.*, richest.

duodēvīgintī, *adj.*, eighteen.

prō·spic-iŏ, -ere, **spēx-ī, ·spect-**um, *v.a.* 3, I look out, I take timely measures.

fugitīv-us, -ī, *m.*, a runaway, a fugitive.

Aemil-ius, -ī, *m.*, Aemilius.

decuri-ŏ, -ōnis, *m.*, an officer of a decuria, *i.e.*, of ten horse (decem). *See* note.

XXXVII.

prīdiē, *adv.*, the day before.

inter·clūd-ŏ, -ere, **·clūs-ī, ·clūs-**um, *v.a.* 3, I cut off.

cōn·fīd-ŏ, -ere, **fīs-us sum,** *v.n. semidep.* 3, I trust.

com·mūt-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I alter, I change.

con·vert-ŏ, -ere, -ī, **-vers-**um, *v.a.* 3, I turn, I change.

ad·vert-ŏ, -ere, -ī, **·vers-**um, *v.a.* 3, I turn towards; animum advertere, to observe.

sus·tin-eŏ, -ēre, -uī, **·tent-**um, *v.a.* 2, I bear, I withstand, I check (sub, teneŏ).

med-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, middle; medius collis, the middle of the hill.

tri·pl-ex, -icis, *adj.*, threefold.

veter-ānus, -āna, -ānum, *adj.*, veteran, experienced.

citer-ior, -ius, *comp. adj.*, nearer, hither, *i.e.*, nearer to Rome.

proximē, *adv.*, nearest, next.

com·pl-eŏ, **-ēre**, **-ēvī**, **-ētum**, *v.a.* 2, I fill completely, I cover.

sarcin-a, **-ae**, *f.*, a bundle; *pl.*, soldier's baggage, packs.

cōn·sist-ŏ, **-ere**, **·stit-ī**, **·stit-um**, *v.n.* 1, I stop, I halt, I stand.

mūn-iŏ, *v.a.* 4, I fortify.

XXXVIII.

im·pediment-um, **-ī**, *n.*, a hindrance; *pl.*, baggage (in, pēs).

contul-ērunt. *See* cōnferŏ (XXV.).

cōn·fert-issimus, **-issima**, **-issimum**, *superl. adj.*, very crowded (con, farciŏ).

re·ic-iŏ, **-ere**, **·iēc-ī**, **·iect-um**, *v.a.* 3, I throw back.

phal-anx, **-angis**, *f.*, a phalanx.

suc·cēd-ŏ, **-ere**, **·cēss-ī**, **·cēss-um**, *v.a.* 3, I succeed to, I come up, I advance.

aequ-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I make equal, I equalize.

cohort-or, *v. dep.* 1, I exhort, I encourage.

pīl-um, **-ī**, *n.*, a spear.

per·fring-ŏ, **-ere**, **·frēg-ī**, **·frāct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I break through.

dis·ic-iŏ, **-ere**, **·iēc-ī**, **·iect-um**, *v.a.* 3, I scatter, I rout.

glad-ius, **-ī**, *m.*, a sword.

dē·string-ŏ, **-ere**, **·strinx-ī**, **·strict-um**, *v.a.* 3, I unsheathe, I draw (a sword).

scūt-um, **-ī**, *n.*, a shield.

ict-us, **-ūs**, *m.*, a blow, a stroke.

trāns·fīg-ŏ, **-ere**, **·fīx-ī**, **·fīx-um**, *v.a.* 3, I pierce.

con·lig-ŏ (**col·l-**), *v.a.* 1, I fasten together.

ferr-um, **-ī**, *n.*, iron, an iron point.

īn·flect-ŏ, **-ere**, **·flēx-ī**, **flex-um**, *v.a.* 3, I bend.

ē·vell-ŏ, **-ere**, **-ī**, **·vuls-um**, *v.a.* 3, I pull out.

sinistr-a, **-ae**, *f.*, the left hand (sinister).

commodē, *adv.*, conveniently.

pūgn-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I fight.

diū, *adv.*, for a long time.

bracch-ium, **-ī**, *n.*, an arm.

prae·opt-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I prefer.

man-us, **-ūs**, *f.*, a hand.

ē·mitt-ŏ, **-ere**, **·mīs-ī**, **·mīss-um**, *v.a.* 3, I send out, I cast away.

nūd-us, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, naked, unprotected.

corp-us, **-oris**, *n.*, a body.

XXXIX.

vuln-us, **-eris**, *n.*, a wound.

dē·fess-us, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, worn out.

pēs, **ped-is**, *m.*, a foot.

re·fer-ŏ, **-re**, **ret·tul-ī**, **re·lāt-um**, *v.a. irreg.*, I bring back; pedem referre, to retreat.

sub·sum, ·esse, ·fu-ī, *v.n. irreg.*, I am near.

eō, *adv.*, thither, there.

mīlle, *adj.*, a thousand.

capt-us. *See* capiŏ (III.).

claud-ŏ, -ere, **claus-ī**, **claus-um**, *v.a.* 3, I shut; claudŏ āgmen, I bring up the rear.

apert-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, exposed (aperiŏ).

circum·ven-iŏ, -īre, **·vēn-ī**, **·vent-um**, *v.a.* 4, I surround, I encircle.

cōn·spic-or, -ārī, -ātus, *v. dep.* 1, I see.

rūrsus, *adv.*, again.

red·integr-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I renew.

sīgn-um, -ī, *n.*, a standard.

bipertītō (-part-), *adv.*, in two divisions.

vīct-us. *See* vincŏ (XXII.).

sub·mov-eŏ (**sum·m-**), -ēre, **mōv-ī**, **mōt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I drive off from.

re·sist-ŏ, -ere, **·stit-ī**, **·stit-um**, *v.n.* 3, I resist, I oppose.

anceps, **ancip-itis**, *adj.*, double (ambi-, caput). *See* note.

ācriter, *adv.*, sharply, fiercely.

XL.

hōr-a, -ae, *f.*, an hour.

vesp-er, -eris (*and* -erī), *m.*, evening.

nox, **noct-is**, *f.*, night.

propterea, *adv.*, on that account, therefore.

vall-um, -ī, *n.*, a palisade, a rampart, a barricade.

ob·ic-iŏ, -ere, **·iēc-ī**, **·iect-um**, *v.a.* 3, I throw in the way, I expose (ob, iaciō).

cōn·ic-iŏ (**co·ic-**) (*see above*), *v.a.* 3, I hurl.

rot-a, -ae, *f.*, a wheel.

matar-a, -ae, *f.*, a pike.

trāgul-a, -ae, *f.*, a spear, a lance.

sub·ic-iŏ (*see above*), *v.a.* 3, I throw up from below, I place under.

vulner-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I wound.

XLI.

trīgintā, *adj.*, thirty.

nūll-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, no, none.

inter·mitt-ŏ (*see* mittŏ, XIV.), *v.a.* 3, I put between, I discontinue; *v.n.*, I intervene.

Lingon-ēs, -um, *m.*, the Lingones, a Keltic tribe.

sepultūr-a, -ae, *f.*, burial.

occīs-us, *from* occīdŏ (XIV.).

trī·du-um, -ī, *n.*, space of three days.

mor-or, *v. dep.* 1, I delay.

litter-a, -ae, *f.*, a letter (of the alphabet); *pl.*, a letter (an epistle).

nūnt-ius, -ī, *m.*, a messenger.

nēve, *conj.*, nor, and not.

iuv-ŏ, -āre, **iūv-ī**, **iūt-um**, *v.a.* 1, I help.

in·opi-a, -ae, *f.*, want.

dēdit-iō, -iōnis, *f.*, surrender.

prō·ic-iŏ, -ere, ·**iēc-ī**, ·**iect-um**, *v.a.* 3, I cast forth, I fling.

suppliciter, *adv.*, in a suppliant manner.

pār-eŏ, *v.n.* 2, I obey.

XLII.

post·quam, *conj.*, after that.

serv-us, -ī, *m.*, a slave.

per·fug-iŏ, -ere, ·**fūg-ī** (*no supine*), *v.n.* 3, I flee, I desert.

posc-ŏ, -ere, **poposc-ī** (*no supine*), *v.a.* 3, I demand.

con·quīr-ŏ, -ere, ·**quīsīv-ī**, **quīsīt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I search out, I seek after.

sex, *adj.*, six.

Verbigēn-us, -ī, *m.*, Verbigenus, one of the Helvetian cantons.

sal-ūs, -ūtis, *f.*, safety, preservation.

dēditīci-us (**dēditīti-us**), -a, -um, *adj.*, one who has surrendered.

occult-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I hide.

īgnōr-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I am ignorant, I am unacquainted with.

ē·gred-ior, -ī, ·**gress-us sum**, *v. dep.* 3, I come out, I leave.

re·scīsc-ŏ, -ere, ·**scīv-ī**, ·**scīt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I ascertain.

re·dūc-ŏ, -ere, ·**dūx-ī**, ·**duct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I bring back.

pūrg-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I clear (of blame).

perfug-a, -ae, *m.*, a deserter.

trād-ŏ, -ere, **trādid-ī**, **trādit-um**, *v.a.* 3, I deliver up.

XLIII.

unde, *adv.*, whence, from which.

frūg-ēs, -um, *f. pl.*, fruits.

ā·mitt-ŏ, -ere, ·**mīs-ī**, ·**mīss-um**, *v.a.* 3, I lose.

fam-ēs, -is, *f.*, hunger.

toler-ŏ, *v.a.* 1, I bear, I endure.

māximē, *adv.*, very greatly.

rat-iŏ, -iōnis, *f.*, calculation, reason, method.

vac-ŏ, *v.n.* 1, I am empty, I am unoccupied.

bonit-ās, -ātis, *f.*, goodness.

condic-iŏ, -iōnis, *f.*, state.

XLIV.

tabul-a, -ae, *f.*, a board, a tablet, a record (written on a tablet covered with wax), a document, a list.

repert-us. *See* reperiŏ (XXVIII.).

Graec-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Greek.

cōnfect-us. *See* cōnficiŏ (XXII.).

quot, *adj.*, as many as, how many?

fer-ŏ, -re, **tul-ī**, **lāt-um**, *v.a. irreg.*, I bear, I carry.

puer, -ī, *m.*, a boy.

sen-ex, -is, *m.*, an old man.

muli-er, -eris, *f.*, a woman.

cap-ut, -itis, *n.*, a head, a person.

sexāgintā, *adj.*, sixty.

quattuor·decim, *adj.*, fourteen.

nōnāgintā, *adj.*, ninety.

trecent-ī, -ae, -a, *adj.*, three hundred.

red·eŏ, **·īre**, **·īv-ī**, *or* **·i-ī**, **·it-um**, *v.n. irreg.*, I go back, I return.

cēns-us, -ūs, *m.*, an enumeration.

decem, *adj.*, ten.

EXERCISES.

I.

Write down the gen. sing. and dat. plur. of: —

1. una pars.
2. altera lex.
3. hoc flumen.
4. Gallia omnis.

Translate into Latin: —

5. Of three parts.
6. By the river Garonne.
7. To all the laws.
8. All these Gauls.

II.

1. The very brave Belgae.
2. The Belgae are brave.
3. The Germans will wage war.
4. O Germans, wage war.
5. O very brave trader.
6. We dwell across the Rhine.
7. We were waging war.

III.

1. The Helvetii are bravest.
2. The remaining Gauls are not brave.
3. The battles are daily.
4. O Gaul, you surpass the German in valour.
5. The river Rhine takes its rise among (*in* with abl.) the Helvetii.
6. O German, you dwell across the river Rhine.

IV.

1. From the lower parts of the river Garonne.
2. Into the farthest parts of Aquitania.
3. The sun is rising.
4. O sun, rise.
5. Gaul borders on the ocean.
6. Gaul is bounded by the ocean.

V.

1. O Orgetorix, you are very rich.
2. O brave Gauls, depart.
3. I shall persuade the Helvetii.
4. We will make a conspiracy.
5. The Germans desire all Gaul.
6. Orgetorix, persuade the Belgae.

VI.

Interrogative Pronouns and **Adverbs** : — **Quis?** who? **Quando?** when? **Ubi?** where? **Cur?** why? **Unde?** whence? **Quo?** whither? **Quomodo?** how?

1. Who is the richest of the Gauls?
2. When will you persuade the Helvetii?
3. Where are the Pyrenean mountains?
4. When will the sun rise?
5. Where are the Sequana, the Rhone, the river Garonne? In Gaul.
6. The river divides the Gauls from the Germans.

VII.

The particles **num**, **-ne**, and **nonne** are used in Latin also to introduce questions. **Num** expects the answer 'no,' **nonne** 'yes,' and **-ne** (attached to the first word) asks simply for information.

1. Are not the Helvetii very brave? [Yes.]
2. Are the Gauls warlike? [No.]
3. Will the Helvetii wage war?
4. The nature of the Belgae is warlike.
5. Had not the Gauls wandered?
6. Whence have you wandered?

VIII.

1. Is not the authority of the state very great?
2. Why did not the Helvetii buy corn?

3. O Gauls, obtain corn.
4. Will the Helvetii make peace with their neighbours ?
5. Why have you not procured corn ?
6. How will the Gauls obtain baggage-animals ?
7. Ubi est copia frumenti ?
8. Nonne Galli pacem fecerunt ?
9. Estne Orgetorix homo bellicosus ?
10. Num duo anni satis sunt ?

IX.

Time '**when**' is expressed by the **ablative** case, time '**how long**' by the **accusative**.

1. We shall set out in the third year.
2. Casticus was a friend of the Romans for many years.
3. I dwelt across the Rhine two years.
4. He calls me a friend.
5. Have you many friends ?
6. Where does your friend dwell ?
7. When have you decided to set out ?

X.

1. Appoint a day for (say *of*) the trial.
2. Publish that thing to the Helvetii.
3. Was Orgetorix condemned ? [No.]
4. The Helvetii threaten him with death (say, *death to him*).

5. We will escape out of chains.
6. That thing will have been disclosed to the senate.
7. Dabitisne fidem ?
8. Sperat se venire posse.
9. Causa principis dicetur.
10. Cogit me dicere.

XI.

The object-sentence after any verb expressing 'speech,' or any operation of the senses, is to be translated by the accusative with the infinitive, *e.g.*, Caesar dicit militem esse fortem.

1. He says (that) he will make peace with the Gauls.
2. He says (that) the Gauls have made peace.
3. We think (that) peace will be made.
4. Has Caesar said (that) he is your friend? [No.]
5. Do you think (that) the Germans will wage war ?
6. I do not think (that) the Gauls are the friends of the Germans.

N.B. — 'That' in the above sentences is to be untranslated.

7. Arbitror Orgetorigem oppidum incendisse.
8. Dicit se frumentum portaturum esse.
9. Nonne Caesar dixit se pacem cum Germanis fecisse ?
10. Belgae dicunt se omnium fortissimos esse.

XII.

1. He commands me to carry the corn.
2. He says we shall burn up the town.
3. He says he is ready.
4. He said that he would set out with me.
5. Have you burnt the buildings? [No.]
6. Dicit montem esse altissimum.
7. Dixerunt iter alterum esse.
8. Dixerant iter alterum esse facilius.
9. Nonne flumen est altissimum?

XIII.

1. Caesar commanded the legion to break down the bridge.
2. In Gaul (there) are two legions.
3. I will allow you to go.
4. He orders the legion to set out.
5. We shall go through the province.
6. Iubeo te proficisci.
7. Iubemus te omnes res comparare.
8. Per provinciam iter fecerunt.
9. Allobrogibus persuadere non possumus.

XIV.

1. Ambassadors were sent to Caesar.
2. Caesar says he will make a journey through the province.

3. I do not think they will return.
4. O soldiers, refrain from mischief.
5. Gauls, you will be sent under the yoke.
6. I will inform you of my arrival.
7. Milites ab iniuria non temperabunt.
8. Milites, convenite.
9. Galli sub iugum mittebantur.

XV.

A **relative** pronoun agrees with its **antecedent** in **gender**, **number**, and **person**, but not in **case**. The **case** is determined by the way in which the relative stands in its own clause. See examples in ch. xv.

1. The soldiers, who were defeated, were sent under the yoke.
2. Caesar sent the Gauls, whom he had defeated, under the yoke.
3. He will break down the bridge which is over (*in* with abl.) the Rhone.
4. The soldiers, who attempted to cross, were driven back.
5. I shall desist from the attempt that I have made.
6. Flumen, quod est altissimum, transibant.
7. Pontem, qui erat ad Genavam, transierant.
8. Flumen, quod transibant, altum erat.

XVI.

1. We cannot cross the mountains.
2. They are unwilling to send ambassadors.

3. They wish to be friendly (*amic-us, -a, -um*) to the Romans.
4. I will allow you to come.
5. He will marry the daughter of Orgetorix.
6. Obsides demus.
7. Mihi es amicus.
8. Consulis filiam in matrimonium ducere cupit.

XVII.

1. That would be dangerous to us.
2. We understand that you wish to come.
3. We desire to winter at Rome (*Romae*).
4. Five legions were wintering at Rome.
5. Has not Caesar sent hostages?
6. Where do the Tolosates dwell?
7. Cur non obsides misisti?
8. Legionesne ex hibernis eduxisti?

XVIII.

1. Have you crossed the Rhone?
2. When will you arrive?
3. Shall we not attempt to drive back the enemy?
4. The legions, which had been driven back, at tempted to cross the Rhone.
5. On the seventh day we shall attempt to cros the Rhone.
6. Renuntiant hostes repulsos esse.

7. Conare per Alpes ire.
8. Milites, Romae hiemabitis.
9. Quando legiones ex hibernis educentur?

XIX.

If '**him**,' '**them**,' '**his**,' '**their**,' refer to the same person or persons as the subject of the principal sentence, the proper case of **se** or **suus** must be used; if they refer to anybody else, use the proper case of the pronoun **is**.

1. The consul says that he has deserved well of (*de*) us.
2. The Helvetii said that their fields had been laid waste by them (*i.e.* the Romans).
3. They will betake themselves to the city.
4. Will the Aedui be able to defend themselves and their (property)? [No.]
5. Why did not the Romans defend them (*i.e.* the Aedui) and their property (*res*)?
6. Ought the fields to be laid waste? [No.]
7. Dicunt suos agros ab eorum exercitu vastari.
8. Liberi eius in servitutem adducebantur.
9. Consul dicit agros eorum a se suoque exercitu vastatos esse.

XX.

1. The river flows with incredible slowness.
2. The river, which we have crossed, is the Saône.
3. Caesar said that he had prevented the flight of the enemy.

4. Have not all the towns of the Gauls been stormed?
5. Caesar dixit copias, quas secum habebat, flumen transisse.
6. Fac me certiorem in utram partem Arar fluat.
7. Num consul vim hostium prohibere poterit?

XXI.

Prohibitions are most usually expressed in Latin by **ne** with the 2nd pers. of the **perfect**, less often the **present** subjunctive. A. 269. *a*. I and *b*; H. 489. 3); G. 266, 267. **Ne** with the imperative is found chiefly in poetry. A. 269. note; H. 488, 489 ff.; G. 263.

1. Do not kill the consul.
2. Do not send us under the yoke.
3. Caesar, do not avenge your private wrongs.
4. Have you broken down the bridge over the Saône? [No.]
5. I understand that Caesar is pursuing the forces of the enemy.
6. They say that the army will be led across the river.
7. Ne vos fugae mandetis.
8. Num iniurias ulciscēris?
9. Ne poenas persolveritis.

XXII.

1. Will you not make peace with us?
2. Don't make peace with the Romans.

3. Don't forget the treachery of the Gauls.
4. Who made this bridge ?
5. The man (*ille*), who made this bridge, was killed in battle.
6. Romani, poenas persolvetis.
7. Milites, ne insidiis nitamini.
8. Caesar virtutis Helvetiorum oblitus erat.
9. Veni, vidi, vici.
10. Caesar dixit se venisse, vidisse, vicisse.

XXIII.

An **ablative** case may combine with a **participle** to express the **time, cause, means,** or **manner** of the action of the principal verb in the sentence, as *Hoc responso dato,* discessit. We usually express the same thing in English by a complete sentence beginning with '**when**,' '**since**,' '**if**,' etc. This construction is called **ablative absolute.**

1. If I am unwilling, you will not set out.
2. If the hostages are given, we will make peace.
3. When peace had been made, the legions departed.
4. When a bridge had been made, the army crossed.
5. Since peace has been made, why do you pursue us ?
6. Consule interfecto, ibimus.
7. Legionibus conscriptis, in Galliam contendimus.
8. Gallis victis, Caesar ad urbem reversus est.
9. Me duce, Gallos vincetis.

XXIV.

1. Caesar cannot restrain the soldiers.
2. Between our rear and the enemy a river was flowing.
3. The battle raised the spirits (*animus*) of the soldiers.
4. The spirits of the soldiers were raised by the battle.
5. The soldiers could not refrain from plunder.
6. Hostes lacessemus.
7. Milites, a rapina temperate.
8. Inter nos et vos multum interest.

XXV.

1. The corn, that the Aedui promised, was not ripe.
2. The corn was being carried up in ships.
3. I am unwilling to depart from you.
4. The Aedui said that they had procured a large supply of corn.
5. Is the corn ripe?
6. Eo frumento uti non possumus.
7. Diem adesse dicunt.
8. Nonne dies adest?
9. Quando frumentum aderit?

XXVI.

1. Will Caesar forsake his friends? [No.]
2. The soldiers were not forsaken by the general.

3. Caesar says that he will aid the general.
4. The general was accused by Caesar.
5. Some (men) forsake their friends.
6. The scouts said that the enemy was near.
7. Lisce, milites convoca.
8. Ne bellum susceperis.
9. Ne amicos destituas.

XXVII.

1. The consul has much more influence than the general.
2. Having summoned the soldiers, Caesar accused the general.
3. Do not disclose our plans.
4. Soldiers, be silent.
5. If our plans are disclosed, we shall be conquered.
6. The wicked speech of the ambassador frightens the soldiers.
7. Milites consilia ducis enuntiaverunt.
8. Nonne dux milites deterrebit?
9. Libertas militum erepta est.

XXVIII.

1. The magistrates have very great influence.
2. In his speech Caesar pointed at Liscus.
3. Do you wish these things to be discussed? [No.]

4. The general is (a man) of the greatest boldness.
5. Does the enemy understand our plans? [No.]
6. Caesar, concilio dimisso, profectus est.
7. Ne ex me ea quaeras: ex aliis quaere.
8. Ne sis novarum rerum cupidus.

XXIX.

1. A great number of cavalry were fed at his expense.
2. A very powerful chief married his sister.
3. The Gauls hate the Germans.
4. The people hate the power of the nobles.
5. The Gauls say that they hate the Romans.
6. The general will restore the soldiers to (*in* with acc.) favour.
7. Nobiles largiter possunt.
8. Plebes nobilium potentiam deminuit.
9. Nonne Dumnorix dicit se sororem ducis in matrimonium ducturum esse?

XXX.

1. Caesar hopes that the Aedui will send corn.
2. The general hopes that hostages will be given.
3. I hope that Caesar will not accuse Dumnorix.
4. We hope that Caesar will-be-in-command-of the cavalry.
5. Soldiers, do not despair.

6. Dux, qui equitatui praeest, fortissimus est.
7. Quid Caesar iussit?
8. Caesar te frumentum comparare iussit.
9. Equitatus legioni auxilio missus erat.

XXXI.

A **purpose** is expressed in English by the infinitive, in Latin by **ut** (**ne** if the sentence is negative) with the subjunctive. **Primary** tenses, it must be noted, will follow **primary**, and **historic** will follow **historic**.

The **Primary** tenses are —	The **Historic** tenses are —
Present.	Imperfect.
Fut. Simp.	Past Perf.
Fut. Perf.	Pluperfect.
Pres. Perf.	Hist. Perf.

1. I ask you to show the road to me.
2. Caesar calls Divitiacus to ask him concerning the war.
3. We ask you to set out on the third day.
4. Caesar advised the soldiers not to set out.
5. I have advised my friends to make peace.
6. Petit a me ut veniam.
7. Hortatus est milites ne pacem facerent.
8. Venerant, ut cum Caesare conloquerentur.

XXXII.

1. I besought Caesar not to kill the man.
2. Are these (things) true?
3. All (men) think that Caesar will kill the man.

4. Few men will be disturbed by the judgment of the common people.
5. I advise you to rebuke the soldier.
6. Id meâ voluntate factum erit.
7. Quid Caesari accidit?

XXXIII.

1. What do you complain of?
2. I advise you to forgive your brother.
3. Caesar comforted the weeping soldier.
4. He asked me not to forgive these (things).
5. He advised us to place guards over (dat.) the soldiers.
6. Scisne quid milites agant?
7. Frater eius ad concilium adhibitus est.
8. Moniti sumus ut consuli custodes ponamus.

XXXIV.

Note the phrase '**certiorem facere**' = to inform, and '**certior fieri**' = to be informed.

1. The scouts informed Caesar.
2. Caesar had been informed by the scouts.
3. He will inform me (*de*) of this thing.
4. We shall be informed by the messengers of (*de*) the arrival of the general.
5. The guide (*dux*) informs me that the ascent of the Jura mountains is difficult.
6. Duae legiones a duce fortissimo praemissae erant.

7 Caesar's men, however, began to attack the enemy.

8 Were you told to attack?

XXXIV

1 Caesar ordered the general to draw off his forces.

2 Having drawn off his forces, Caesar awaited the enemy.

3 Caesar ordered me to make the camp.

4 He ordered me not to attack from there.

5 He ordered the general to make an attack upon the enemy.

6 It is Caesar who is ordered.

7 He ordered me to go.

8 Perhaps Caesar ordered the soldiers to march.

XXXV

1 I was informed that the Helvetii had moved their camp.

2 Soldiers, do not pursue the enemy.

3 He commanded the soldiers to pitch their camp near a river.

4 He was informed that we were awaiting the attack of the Gauls.

5 We have been informed that you wish to make peace.

6. Multo die castra posuerant.
7. Rei frumentariae prospicient.
8. Eas res hostibus ne nuntietis.

XXXVII.

1. Caesar commands the cavalry to withstand the attack of the enemy.
2. The line was drawn up in an open place.
3. Caesar observed that the rear was being harassed.
4. Two legions were enrolled in Gaul.
5. Caesar was informed that the top of the mountain (*summus mons*) was held by the enemy.
6. Misit qui duas legiones conscriberet.
7. Rogo te ne me accuses.
8. Rogabant nos ut proelium committeremus.
9. Nonne praeceptus est ut castra eo loco poneret?

XXXVIII.

1. He exhorted his soldiers to join battle.
2. Caesar was informed that five legions had been enrolled.
3. Has not Caesar ordered the cavalry to be sent forward?
4. Drawing your swords, make an attack upon the enemy.
5. When they had drawn up the line, they joined battle.

6. Legionibus conscriptis, in Galliam profecti sunt.
7. Oportet nos frumentum metiri.
8. Castra Romanorum prope oppidum Aeduorum erant.

XXXIX.

Impersonal verbs are only used in the third person singular, as **oportet me, te, eum**, etc. = it behoves me, you, him, etc. = I, you, he, etc., ought; **licet mihi, tibi, ei** = it is allowed to me, you, him, etc. = I, you, he may.

1. We ought to return.
2. You ought to visit the enemy.
3. We may go to Bibracte.
4. Ought not the soldiers to refrain from wrong?
5. Ought men to avenge themselves? [No.]
6. Num Caesarem proelium committere oportet?
7. Nonne licet vobis hostes sequi?

XL.[1]

Cum is found with the **indicative** or **subjunctive**. With the **indicative** it denotes **simple time**, with the **subjunctive** it denotes **time** and a **thought**, such as '**cause**,' '**succession**,' or '**contrast**.' **Cum** (temporal) relating to **past** time is regularly followed by the **subjunctive**. **Cum** with the pluperfect subj. is a very common construction. It may be used instead of an **ablative absolute**.

1. Having conquered the enemy, Caesar returned to camp.

[1] The more advanced student is referred to Prof. W. G. Hale's publications on the **cum**-constructions (Cornell University Studies, Ithaca, N.Y.).

2. After driving back the cavalry, the general ordered the soldiers to hurl their lances.
3. Saying this, he ordered the general to set out.
4. Having seized the mountain, our soldiers pitched their camp.
5. Having hurled their javelins, the soldiers made an attack.

N.B. — Each of the above sentences to be translated in **two** ways — 1. Using **abl. absolute**; 2. **cum** with **pluperf. subj.**

6. Cum tres horas pugnatum esset, nostri pedem rettulerunt.
7. Cum suos cohortatus esset, dux castra munivit.
8. Concilium cum dimisisset, Caesar cum Lisco conlocutus est.

XLI.

1. Thirty thousand men were killed.
2. Do not delay.
3. When he was not able to pursue the enemy, Caesar ordered his soldiers to retreat.
4. Caesar delayed five days.
5. Do not help the Helvetii with corn.
6. Have the Aedui sent letters to Caesar? [No.]
7. Cum nox proelio finem dedisset, quinque milia occisi, viginti vulnerati erant.
8. Caesar rogatus est, ne fratrem eius iuvaret.
9. Quattuor dies morati, quinto profecti sunt.

XLII.

Note that **dum** (= whilst), whatever the tense of the verb that follows, is nearly always found with a present indicative.

1. Whilst these things are being done, Caesar fortifies the camp.
2. Having lost six thousand men, the Gauls retreated.
3. After surrendering their arms, the Germans departed.
4. Whilst the deserters were being brought back, Caesar hastened into Gaul.
5. I command you to bring the hostages back.
6. Rogo te ut de pace nuntios mittas.
7. Dum inter se conloquuntur, Galli fugerunt.
8. Cum eos convenire iussisset, audacius loquebatur.

XLIII.

1. Having restored (their) arms, Caesar commanded the Boii to depart.
2. Having crossed the Rhone, the Helvetii burnt the villages of the Gauls.
3. The Gauls, who dwelt across the Rhone, surrendered themselves.
4. Do you think that the Germans will restore the villages to the Gauls?
5. We ask that you surrender your arms.
6. Quâ ratione id fecisti?

7. Petimus ut revertaris.
8. Militibus imperavit ne vicos comburerent.
9. Castris combustis, Romani in Italiam contenderunt.

XLIV.

A **question** which depends upon another verb is called **indirect**. **Indirect** questions have their verb in the subjunctive mood. The sequence of tenses is to be observed: see xxxi.

1. I ask who you are.
2. I asked who he was.
3. We asked how many Gauls had been killed.
4. He informed me how many arms he had found.
5. Caesar commanded the soldiers to return home.
6. Generals, demand the arms of the deserters.
7. Noluit dicere quot milites occisi essent.
8. Rogabat num Galli trans Rhodanum incolerent.
9. Rogavit me quis essem, unde venissem, quo irem.

VOCABULARY.

(ENGLISH–LATIN.)

The numbers refer to the Latin Vocabularies.

able (to be), 7.
abstain (to), 35.
accuse (to), 26.
across, 2.
advise (to), 33.
Aedui, 9.
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and, 1.
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army, 14.
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attempt, 15.
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avenge (to), 21.
await (to), 35.

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bound (to), 3.
brave (to), 2.
break down (to), 13.
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bring back (to), 39.
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burn up (to), 12.
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by, 1.

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day, 10.
death, 10.
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defeat (to), 14.
defend (to), 18.
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depart (to), 5, 23.
deserter, 42.
deserve (to), 19.
desire (to), 5.
desist (to), 15.
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greatest, 8.
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hasten (to), 3.
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